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NATAVIA RESERVOIR COMPOUND PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

By

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Buffalo District

October 1980

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Phase I

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During the course of a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of the Batavia Reservoir Compound area, twenty-three new archaeological sites were recorded. Of these, seventeen were prehistoric sites and six were historic foundations. Intensive Phase II investigation will be required for nine of the prehistoric sites. (SUBI 947, SUBI 948, SUBI 949, SUBI 950, SUBI 951, SUBI 954, SUBI 959, SUBI 999, and SUBI 1000). Less intensive Phase II investigation will be required for six of the prehistoric sites. (SUBI 952,		

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SUBi 953, SUBi 957, SUBi 958, SUBi 960, and SUBi 961). All six historic sites will require limited subsurface testing, measurement, precise mapping and deed searches.

Of the entire project area, 39% was intensively sampled by either systematic surface survey or shovel testing; 31% was walked over; 30% was either open water or swamp.

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FORWARD

This monograph reports the results of applied archaeological and historical research conducted by the staff of the Public Archaeology Facility, under my supervision and the direction of Mr. Richard Lewis. While completeness of the survey of the project area is marred by refusal of property owners to allow us access for archaeological investigations, the general picture of potential impact on archaeological resources, both historic and prehistoric, is clear. Thus, this report provides sufficient documentation to ascertain the impact potential and to provide guidance for further investigations and for data recovery as a mitigative effort, should alternate measures prove unfeasible.

This report results from the application of standard field and archival investigative techniques prevailing in comparable area investigations in New York State. While there is an expected trade-off between cost and survey intensity, it is usually expected that studies of this sort result in the discovery of all significant cultural resources within the project area and that they conform to the requirements of existing federal and state regulations for compliance with historic preservation policies. The resources described in this report have been identified for further investigation to prevent their wanton destruction by continued project development. We are pleased to participate in the efforts of the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers to insure the protection and wise use of our cultural heritage.

Albert A. Dekin, Jr.
Principle Investigator

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ABSTRACT

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During the course of a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of the Batavia Reservoir Compound area, twenty three new archaeological sites were recorded. Of these, seventeen were prehistoric sites and six were historic foundations. Intensive Phase II investigation will be required for nine of the prehistoric sites (SUBI 947, SUBI 948, SUBI 949, SUBI 950, SUBI 951, SUBI 954, SUBI 959, SUBI 999, and SUBI 1000). Less intensive Phase II investigation will be required for six of the prehistoric sites (SUBI 952, SUBI 953, SUBI 957, SUBI 958, SUBI 960, and SUBI 961). All six historic sites will require limited subsurface testing, measurement, precise mapping and deed searches.

Of the entire project area, 39% was intensively sampled by either systematic surface survey or shovel testing; 31% was walked over; and 30% was either open water or swamp.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1

1.1 BACKGROUND AND LEGAL BASIS

On August 1, 1979, the Public Archaeology Facility at the State University of New York at Binghamton entered into a contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District.

The purpose of this contract was to locate and assess known and unknown cultural resources, sites, objects, and structures within the environmental impact area of the Tonawanda Creek Watershed Interim Flood Management Study as shown on Figures 1 and 2. This action was taken pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665); the National Environment Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190); Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment", 13 May 1971 (36 F.R. 8921); Preservation of Historic and Archaeological Data 1974 (P.L. 93-291); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800); and 33 CFR Part 305 Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located in the south-central portion of Genesee County New York (Figure 1). The area to be affected is, in general, the floodplain of the Tonawanda Creek between Alexander and Batavia New York. Relief in this area is uniform for the most part with the elevation ranging from 890 to 950 feet above sea level. Physiographically, the area is categorized as a glacial outwash plain. The glacial outwash is deposited mainly by streams of glacial meltwater and in kames, and occurs chiefly to the east of the Tonawanda Creek. Kames appear as hills, generally circular in shape and rise to an average of 50 feet above the floodplain (USDA:1969).

The upland area, both east and west of the Tonawanda Creek valley forms part of the Allegheny Plateau. This area has elevations in excess of 1 000 feet with steep or moderately steep slopes (USDA:1969).

The soils in the project area are, in general, characterized by poor drainage and are subject to frequent flooding. The principal exception to this is soils belonging to the Palmyra sandy loams which are well-drained and occur sporadically throughout the project area.

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

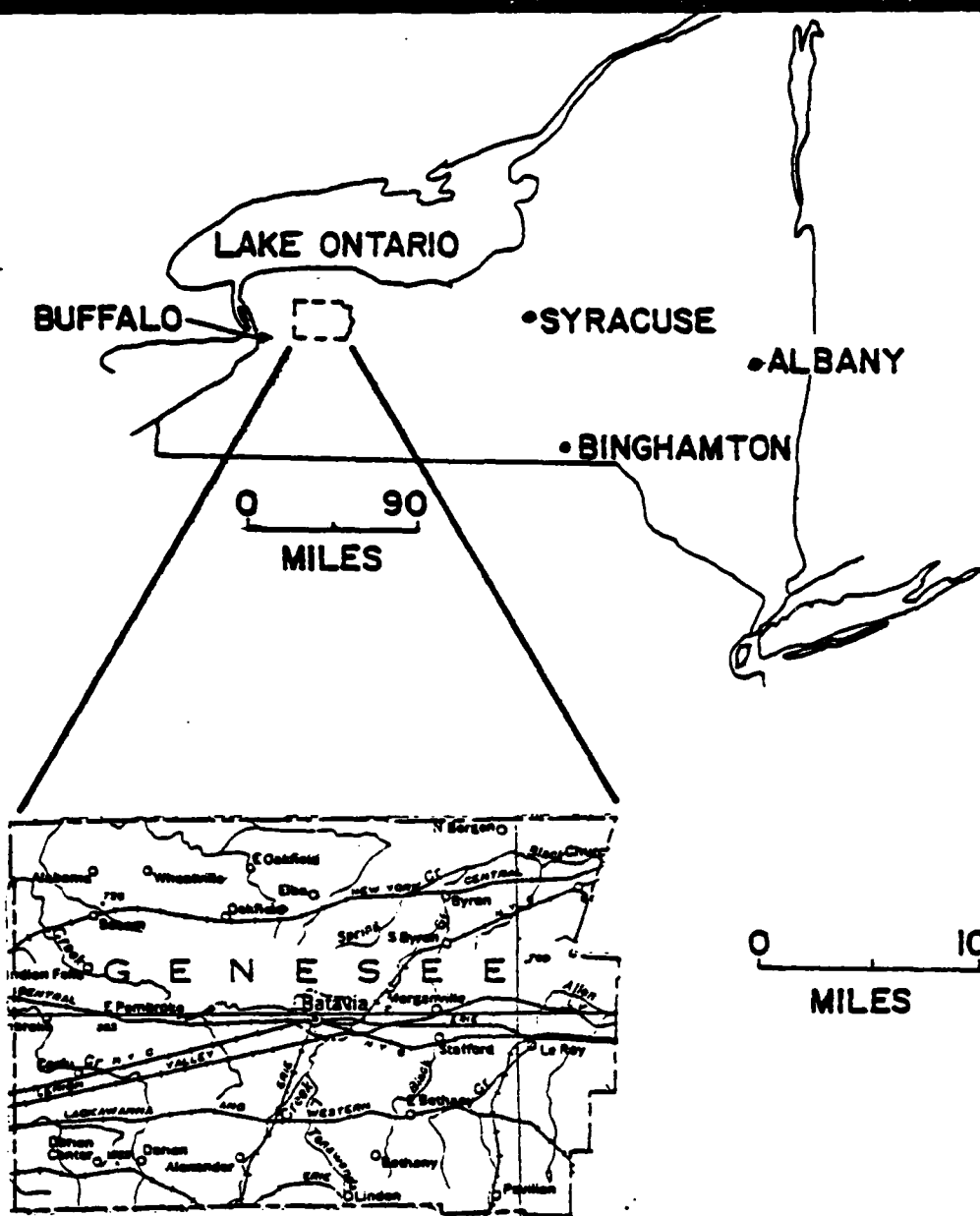
The Batavia Reservoir Compound Plan, as recommended in the Corps of Engineers Feasibility Report in 1976, would affect the floodplain of the Tonawanda Creek Watershed between the village of Alexander and the city of Batavia and all of the floodplain downstream of Batavia. The plan would consist of two shallow detention reservoirs arranged in series which would normally be dry. The lower dam and principal spillway would be located adjacent to and upstream from the former Lehigh Valley Railroad embankment south of Batavia, with an emergency spillway located just north of Dodgeson Road. The upper dam and spillway would be located adjacent to and downstream from the former Erie-Lackawanna Railroad embankment with the area that would be flooded beginning just north of Route 20 in Alexander. Figure 2 depicts the Batavia

Reservoir Compound Plan. The impoundment areas would encompass approximately 4,865 acres.

The Batavia Reservoir Compound Plan recommended in the 1976 feasibility report has been modified and is designated "Batavia Reservoir Compound (Modified)." The plan is shown in Figure 3. This plan is now recommended for construction and encompasses a slightly different area than that surveyed for the 1976 plan. The railroad floodgates in both dams have been eliminated as well as the emergency spillway near Dodgeson Road. The proposed location of the lower dam has been moved about 1/2 mile south and four training dikes have been added. A portion of the lower dam would serve as the emergency spillway.

The initial archaeological survey conducted for this project was carried out in the area shown on Map 2. Toward the end of the field investigation, it was learned that the plan was modified to that shown on Map 3. In order to investigate the additional areas affected by the Batavia Reservoir Compound (Modified), the contract was modified. The additional work done under the modification was completed in the spring of 1980 and the results incorporated into this report.

Figure 1
Location of Project Area in
New York State



PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY FACILITY
ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
BINGHAMTON N. Y. 13901

TONAWANDA CREEK WATERSHED
BATAVIA COMPOUND
GENESEE COUNTY N.Y.

Figure 2

Map 1 of the Project Area

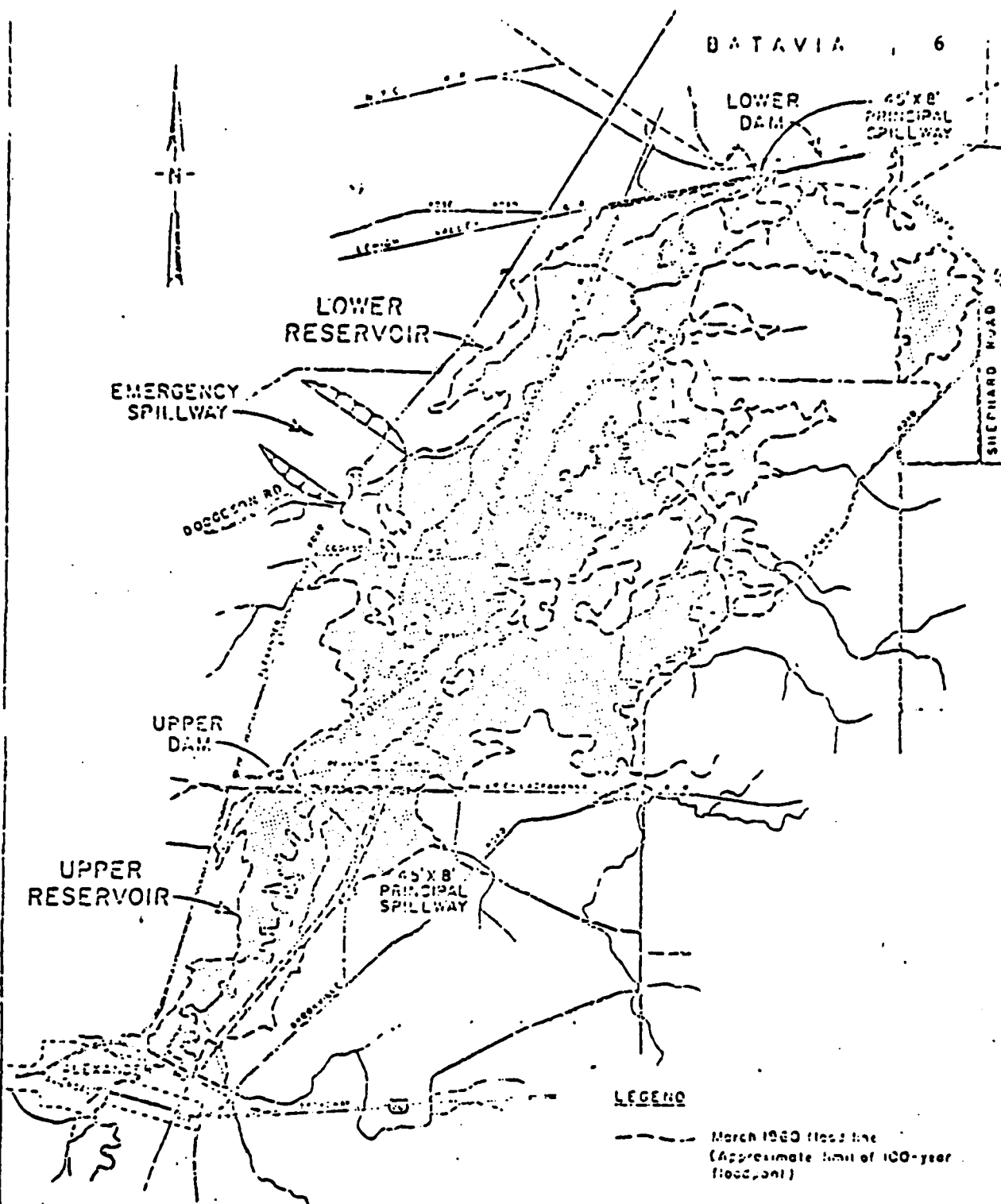


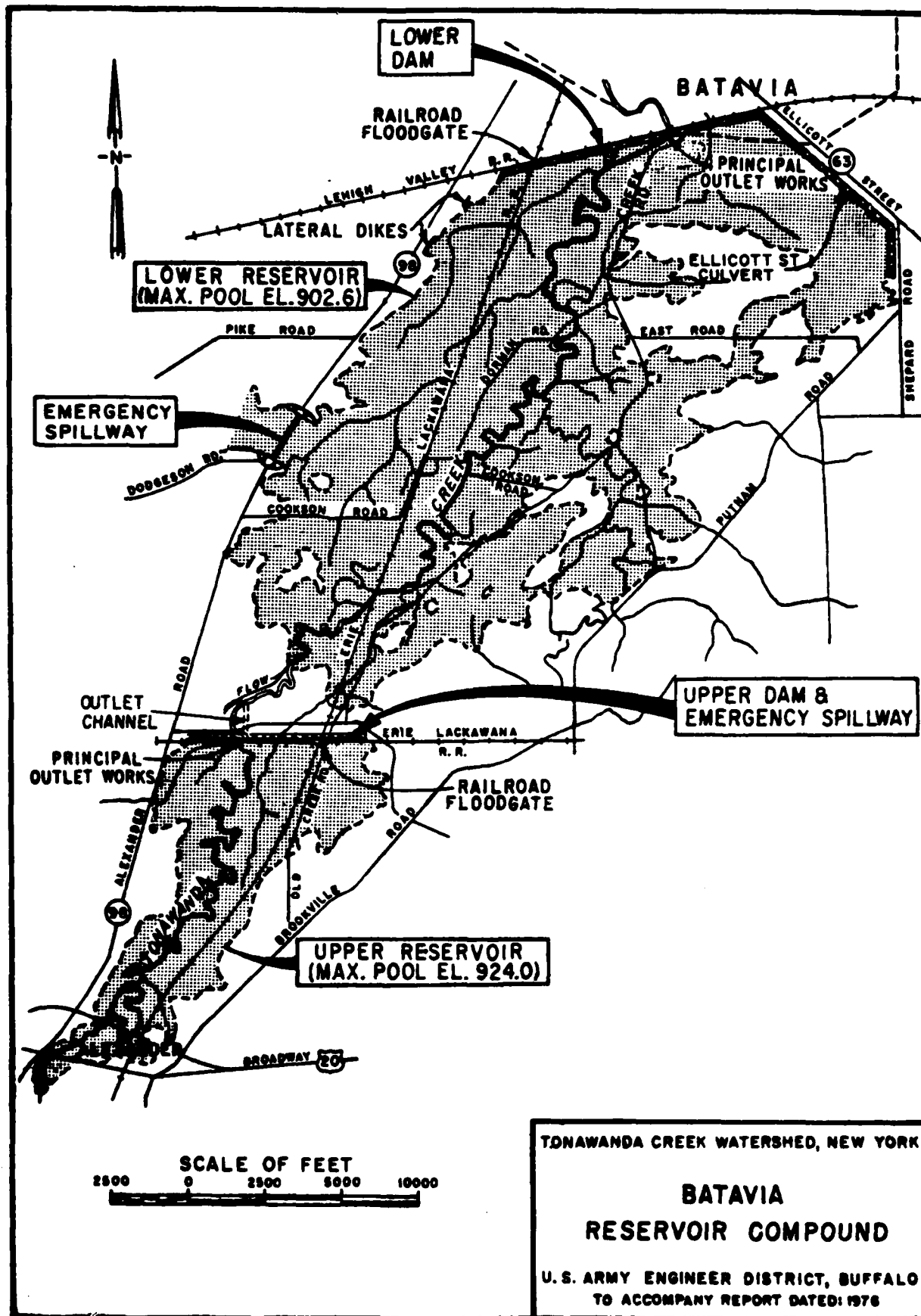
FIGURE 2

TONAWANDA CREEK WATERSHED, NEW YORK

BATAVIA RESERVOIR COMPOUND

U S ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, BUFFALO
TO A TONAWANDA CREEK, 1975

Figure 3
Map 2 of the Project Area



II. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Background research consists of investigating sources of information relating to the cultural resources of the project area resulting from prior research conducted by institutions, residents, individuals, consultants or government agencies. The purpose of this stage of Phase I investigation is to:

1. locate areas of high and low archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric and historic resources;
2. locate known prehistoric and historic resources that may be impacted by project construction; and
3. provide data, especially those concerning previous disturbance within the project area, which will aid in designing field strategies.

Background research consisted of:

- (a) site file searches;
- (b) surface inspection;
- (c) interviews; and
- (d) document and literature research.

2.2 SITE FILES SEARCH

Several institutions and agencies have conducted archaeological investigations in various areas of New York State and maintain records of such research. Administrative personnel at each of the following institutions were contacted and asked to search their site files for records of prehistoric and historic sites previously noted at or near the project area:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Person Contacted</u>
Rochester Museum of Science	Dr. Charles F. Hayes
Director of Archeological Surveys S.U.N.Y. Buffalo	Dr. Mark Allendorfer
New York State Museum	Mr. Charles Gillette
Division of Historic Preservation	Mr. Bruce Fullen
Dept. of Anthropology S.U.C. Brockport	Dr. Francis Clune
Dept. of Anthropology S.U.C. Ganeseo	Dr. Wendell Rhodes

A review of the available literature and site files by each of the above mentioned institutions revealed the following sites recorded as existing within the project area:

UB 714. This site is reported to be one mile south of Batavia. It has been classified as belonging to the Middle Woodland period with ceramics being recovered from 18 inches below the surface (Miller and Barbour 1976). Burials were also reported.

UB 715. This site is supposedly a Middle Woodland mound, but is known only from the field notes of Frederick Houghton. Houghton, a nineteenth and twentieth century amateur archaeologist, identifies its location as being two miles south of the Knowlton farm.

UB 1486. This site was reported to the crew from S.U.N.Y.-Buffalo during the course of background study. Archaic projectile points from the Lamoka period are reported as occurring on a knoll in a swampy area of Tonawanda Creek. This site, however, was not visited by the survey team.

Parker (1922) lists three sites as occurring within the project area. They are:

Genesee County #10. This is most likely UB 714 discussed above.

Genesee County #21. This site is listed as "a camp site south of the brook and road south of the Lehigh Valley Railroad track south of Batavia" (Parker 1922). No cultural affiliation or site dimensions are mentioned.

Genesee County #24. This site is also listed as a burial site, but no cultural affiliation is noted. According to Parker the site is located "west of Alexander and west of Little Creek and north of the Lackawanna Railroad tracks" (Parker 1922).

2.3 SURFACE INSPECTION

Visual inspection for the entire impact area consisted of both vehicular coverage and walkover reconnaissance. This preliminary inspection is an essential part of the project's planning and research, especially for the identification of disturbed areas, and to provide the essential area overview necessary for the efficient planning of later, more intensive field investigations. In addition to areas of disturbance such things as types of vegetation; natural and cultural barriers such as streams, brush lines, fences etc.; known site locations; building characteristics; and cultivated fields for surface inspection were noted.

2.3.1 Results

Surface inspection revealed that there was, with the exception of cultivation, little prior disturbance to the surface soils. Disturbed areas were almost exclusively associated with construction activities in the vicinity of homesteads. A few gravel pits were also noted. Drainage was observed to be poor with large areas of standing water in much of the project area. Better drained, higher elevations will not be impacted.

Minor topographical variations, such as slight rises in open fields, not indicated on topographic maps were noted. Due to the relatively homogeneous

nature of the topography within the project area subtle variations, such as rises, could play an important role in site selection. Therefore, any topographic irregularities were singled out as warranting special consideration during the more intensive field survey phases of this investigation.

2.4 INTERVIEWS

Prior to field survey of the project area, interviews were conducted among residents whose property either bordered the impact area or whose property would be directly affected. In the case that an individual's property was to be affected, permission to survey that area was requested.

Methodology consisted of gathering information relating to the following subjects:

1. previous discovery of historic or prehistoric cultural resources located on the resident's property;
2. previous discovery of historic or prehistoric cultural resources located anywhere within the project area;
3. knowledge of serious surface soil disturbance in areas to be affected by the project; and
4. knowledge relating to the age of the structure in which the residents were residing.

Each residence within or bordering the project area was contacted in September, 1979. Table 1 summarizes relevant information gathered during the interview schedule. Table 2 presents additional information not incorporated in Table 1.

TABLE 1

LANDOWNER INFORMATION

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Permission</u>	<u>Land Information</u>	<u>Other Relevant Information</u>
Floyd Barber	8987 Alexander Rd., Batavia	Yes	House plot	
Joseph Joy	9005 Alexander Rd.	Yes		X *
Burt Corcoran	9015 Alexander Rd.	Yes		Land mostly in shrubs
Donna Frier	9029 Alexander Rd.	Yes	House lot	Outside project area
Mable Toal	9047 Alexander Rd.	Yes		X
Leo Geltner	9087 Alexander Rd.	Yes	House lot	
Clifford Merle	9183 Alexander Rd.	Yes		X
John Savio	9741 Alexander Rd.	Yes		X - Very marshy
Robert Grice	10033 Alexander Rd.	Yes	House lot	Outside project area
Bill Wolfley	Alexander Rd.	Yes		X
Ralf Spaulding	Rt. 98 Alexander, N. Y.	No (Not obtained)	Large farm goes to creek	X
Richards				
Kazmir Dempski	9633 Old Creek Rd.	Yes		Exceptionally marshy

*See Table 2.

TABLE 1 (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Permission</u>	<u>Land Information</u>	<u>Other Relevant Information</u>
Richard Bauer	3936 Cookson Rd.	Yes		X
Helen Weldon	9322 Dorman Rd.	Yes		X
Clarence Acomb	9262 Dorman Rd.	Yes		X
Ralph Merrill	10160 Brookville Rd.	Yes		X
Mrs. Walter Cook	Creek Road	Yes		X
James Grinnell	Creek Rd. & Dorman Rd.	Yes	No modification	X
Buckenmeyer Bros., Inc.	Creek Rd.	Yes	No modification	X
Ken Hodgins	9394 Creek Rd.	Yes	Some drainage ditches put in	"
F. Whitney	9346 Creek Rd.	Yes	Drainage ditch put in 1951 Fill all around house	X
Bob Smith	4753 East Rd.	Yes		
Anthony Torcello	8953 Creek Rd.	Yes	House lot	X
Dirisio	8954 Creek Rd.	Yes		X
James Hume	9778 Creek Rd.	Yes		X

TABLE 1 (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Permission</u>	<u>Land Information</u>	<u>Other Relevant Information</u>
Mary Hirsch	9510 Old Creek Rd.	Yes		
Rodney Cook	4213 Cookson Rd.	Yes	Fill around house	
Eli Fontaine	8953 Alexander Rd.	Yes		X
Lapp	9464 Creek Rd.	Yes	No modification	X
Gorecki	9088 Creek Rd.	Yes	No modification	X
Bob Winchell	9961 Alexander Rd.	Yes		
Allen Meier	Alexander Rd.	Yes		X
Gerald Good	10435 Alexander Rd.	Yes	House or fill	
L. Graves	10487 Alexander Rd.	Yes		
Donald Shaw	10544 Brookville Rd.	Yes		X
James Keel	Brookville Rd.	Yes		
Charles Hirsch	9558 Old Creek Rd.	Yes		X
Stanley Piasecki	200 11th Ave., North Tonawanda	Yes		Owms property on Old Creek Rd.
Pamela Kingsley	Cor. Klipnocy Rd. & Rt. 5, Stafford	Yes		Owms property on Old Creek Rd.

TABLE 1 (cont'd.)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Permission</u>	<u>Land Information</u>	<u>Other Relevant Information</u>
Dick Foster	Dorman Rd.	Yes	None	X
Richard Shafer	9291 Dorman Rd.	Yes	None	
Edward Sewor	Cookson Rd.	Yes	Fill in front yard	X
Bernie Buckenmeyer	Hunn Rd.	Yes		
Frank Mager	10176 Brookville Rd.	Yes	None	
Elizabeth Clarke	Brookville Rd.	Yes	None	
Joseph Nicpone	8950 Creek Rd.	Yes	Fill around house	
John Sileski	8971 Creek Rd.	Yes	None	X
Parker Grinnell	9180 Creek Rd.	Yes	None	
Lathan	Old Creek Rd.	Yes		
Frank Meier	9683 Alexander Rd.	Yes	Dug in sand hill in back of property	
Toal	9473 Alexander Rd.	Yes	None	X
Kowalczyk	9318 Creek Rd.	Yes	None	X

TABLE 2

OTHER RELEVANT LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Joseph Joy	Site found.
Mable Toal	Greek Revival house; said railroad stripped some topsoil. Remembers finding what she called an adze years ago.
Clifford Merle	Working smokehouse in original condition dated 1862 on property was photographed. (Photo ref.79-165, #2, 3)
John Savio	Greek Revival house.
Bill Wolfley	Had collectors on property.
Ralf Spaulding	On west side of Rt. 98 points found near apple orchard; area has never been plowed. Property belongs to Richards; renter said no to permission, but can be overruled by owner. (Out of project area.)
Richard Bauer	Home built in early 1860's; extremely sandy soil.
Helen Weldon	House is Italianate; is said to be originally part of the Cook homestead; gave site reference for Acomb and Mahany as a collector.
Clarence Acomb	Site reported on property; Acomb has collection. Area is a favored spot for collectors; Mahany and Waiter (local collectors) say it's best. Reported Clovis point found here (unseen, as owner was moving). Photographed collections from Acomb's property.
Ralph Merril	Reported site on H. Hensel's property near where creek comes close to road.
Mrs. Walter Cook	Site reported in garden; collection photographed. Son owns all property.
James Grinnell	House: earliest section built by Dorman family @ 1807-1815. Rumsford fireplace in this section. Later section is Greek revival @ 1830; some apparently unusual methods of construction. Owner found and excavated remains of smokehouse. Smokehouse was below barn standing in pictures in 1876. He has photographs; arrangements can be made for copies. Prehistory: J. Grinnell has collection from site on property; collection photographed. Excavated 3' x 3' x 3' pit found flakes to depth of 3'.

TABLE 2 (cont'd.)

Buckenmeyer Bros., Inc.	George Buckenmeyer, Jr. remembered finding arrowheads "over the hill" from barns.
F. Whitney	Sites reported (verified) on property; found large bone dated by Buffalo Museum of Science @ 10-15,000 years old. Bone is in possession of Ricky Dousen (grandson), 128 Ross St., Batavia.
Bob Smith	Son found arrowheads in woods behind house.
Anthony Torcello	Told about old Burke farm where Jenny Lind stayed.
Dirisio	On his property, turn of century park with landing for paddleboat, various refreshment stands, called Meadowlands Park. He says very little remains.
James Hume	Reported site, "large round dark spots on high ground." Collectors have been there, but found nothing.
Eli Fontaine	Fill removed from front acres. Gravel pit dug around 1900; house built @ 1845.
Lapp	Greek revival house; built @ 1849.
Gorecki	House: midsection built 1814; abstract shows part of land taken by state for "purpose of building gunhouse" Nov. 13, 1828, Liber 23 page 31, Genesee County. Prehistoric: reported possible 3 sites on property. Collection photographed. (1) Knoll across street behind nephew's house (nephew has spears collected by Gorecki's father). (2) Ten feet behind Kissel house (on Kissel's property) about three feet down, what looked like firepits found. (3) Corner of cornfield behind Gorecki house, Gorecki has collection of about 100 points and one spent 30 caliber rifle ball. Photographed.
Allen Maier	Used to be house in cornfield north of house. Property surveyed. Nothing found.
Donald Shaw	Used to be cider or grist mill in flats (Not in project area).

TABLE 2 (cont'd.)

Charles Hirsch	Standing water on property.
Dick Foster	House 90-100 years old.
Edward Sewor	Found arrowheads behind house near swamp.
John Sileski	Steamboat from meadow park had upright boiler, referred to park and boat trip as Whiskey Run. House was old when he was born (age 87 years). House photographed.
Toal	Old toolshed behind barn. Pioneer goods reported on property in woods near creek.
Kowalczyk	Children found "flint heads" down near creek. Used to be house in beanfield behind house; old toolshed with clapboard sides that probably could have been a tenant house. House looked like very simple Greek revival. Owner believed house 175 to 200 years old.

In addition to landowner interviews, the following individuals were contacted who were said to have collections from the project area:

George Mahaney	Francis Road
Herman Hensil	Creek Road
James Grinnell	Corner of Dorman & Creek Roads
Frank Waiter	Ellicott Street, Batavia
Francis Gorecki	Creek Road
Martin Kajawski	Creek Road
Mrs. Walter Cook	Creek Road

All collections were photographed, but in some instances, artifacts from the project area were included with artifacts from other areas in western New York. Information gathered from private collectors, along with photographs, will be presented in the discussion concerning specific sites.

2.5 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review focused upon information relating to the following three topics: (1) geological data which would aid in the assessment of sensitivity areas; (2) the general prehistory of the region; and (3) the general historical and architectural development of the project area.

2.5.1 Geology of the Project Area (Karen Davis)

Physiography

The Tonawanda Creek Watershed Project is located in the Erie-Ontario Lowlands. The lowlands extend southward in Genesee County to an elevation of about 1,000 feet, where they form a boundary with the Appalachian Uplands.

During the Wisconsin glaciation of the Pleistocene epoch, the entire project area was covered by two ice sheets; the Valley Heads drift sheet and the Hamburg-Marilla drift sheet (the younger of the two). The present topography of the area is due to erosion and deposition by the ice sheets that left the area approximately 11,000 years B.P.

The lowlands of the watershed area can be divided into four subareas on the basis of relief; the drumlin area, the ground moraine area, the outwash plain area, and the glacial lake area. The drumlin area is characterized by low hilly relief. Drumlins are elongated hills which occur on the surface of till plains (Butzry 1976). They are parallel and extend in a northeast-southwest direction, indicating the trend of ice movement.

In the ground moraine area, which extends south of Batavia and north of the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad, relief is low, gently rolling and hummocky. Elevation in the area varies from 900 to about 1,000 feet, but the difference in any given area is less than 30 feet (USDA, 1969).

The project area falls primarily within the outwash plain area in the valley of the Tonawanda Creek southeast and east of Batavia. Material in this area has been deposited by the melt waters of the valley glacier. The area of outwash deposited between the valley walls downstream from the end of the glacier is known as the valley train. In the project area, the valley is exceptionally uniform, ranging from 890 to 950 feet above sea level. Kames are also frequently found in the valley train area. These are roughly circular hills rising on the average of 50 feet above the surrounding landscape (USDA, 1969).

Finally, the glacial lake area extends just north of U.S. Highway 20. This area is nearly level and less than 880 feet above sea level, the elevation of glacial Lake Warren (USDA, 1969).

Soil Formation

Three major factors have affected the formation of the soils in the project area; parent material, relief and time. As mentioned above, the soils in the project area developed primarily from glacial outwash. The glacier was the source of melt water that formed large rivers near the ice front. These rivers sorted out material and moved gravel and sand downstream, depositing them as glacial outwash. The mineralogy of the deposit depended upon the type rock material carried by the stream. The Palmyra and Phelps soils, for instance, formed an outwash made up chiefly of limestone or calcareous shale (USDA, 1969).

The topography of the area, the slope and position in relation to the water table, also influences what type of soils will be formed. High-lying soils tend to lose part of their rainfall to soils in lower areas. Therefore, these lower, wet soils tend to have a higher organic matter content (USDA, 1969).

Geologically, all of the soils in the project area are young, having been formed from material left by the melting glaciers approximately 11,000 years ago. However, not all the soils have reached the same stage of profile development because other soil-forming factors might have influenced the rate and kind of development. For instance, the Mohawk and Marilla soils are the oldest; Rhinebeck is somewhat less than 11,000 years old, and the Genesee and Eel soils are the youngest, being recent stream deposits.

Soils of the Project Area

From an archaeological perspective, one of the most important characteristics is the drainage capacity of the soils. Well-drained soils are more likely to be attractive areas for site location. Therefore, the dominant soils occurring in the project area have been stratified into three classes: well-drained, moderately-drained, and poorly-drained.

Poorly-drained soils comprise a large portion of the project area. Soils of this type include the Rhinebeck, Madaline, Lamson, and Fonda series. The Rhinebeck series consists of somewhat poorly-drained, medium-textured soils that formed in material deposited in glacial lakes. These soils occur mostly in the Tonawanda Creek basin. The soil surface layer is a very dark grayish-brown silt loam six to ten inches deep. In undisturbed areas, the surface layer is underlain by a subsurface layer of leached and mottled grayish-brown silt loam extending to a depth of eleven to fifteen inches. The subsoil is mottled dark, grayish-brown or olive-brown silty clay loam to silty clay. The substratum is made up of grayish calcareous material ranging from silt loam to silty clay in texture. Soils of the Rhinebeck series remain wet for a short to moderate period after flooding or runoff (USDA, 1969).

The most commonly occurring soil of this type in the project area is the Rhinebeck silt loam (RO). This soil is nearly level and is stone-free. The Rhinebeck silt loam is found in broad areas in the Tonawanda Creek basin (USDA, 1969).

The Madaline series consists of deep, poorly-drained, moderately fine-textured soil. These soils have been formed in material deposited in lakebeds during the last glaciation. The surface layer is very dark gray, silty clay loam, six to ten inches thick and has a high organic matter content. The subsurface layer is light gray and two to four inches thick. The substrata are stratified with layers of grayish calcareous material ranging from silt loam to silty clay. Bedrock is encountered five to forty feet below the surface (USDA, 1969).

This series is represented in the project area by Madaline silty clay loam (Ma). This soil remains wet until late in spring or early summer, and the water table does not fall much, even in summer. Flooding occurs each spring, and surface water is hard to remove. The Lamson series consists of very poorly-drained, moderately coarse-textured soils which formed in lacustrine or eolian deposits. The surface layer of these soils is very dark gray, very fine sand loam about ten inches thick. In the wettest areas, this layer is mucky and nearly black. The subsurface layer is thin, light gray and sandy. It extends to a depth of eleven to eighteen inches. The subsoil consists of

layered material extending to a depth of twenty to forty inches. Most of the subsoil is light-gray, distinctly mottled, loamy, very fine sand. The substratum is fairly mottled, grayish-brown, fine sand (USDA, 1969).

Hamson mucky, very fine, sandy loam (Hc) is the most common soil of this series occurring in the project area. This soil is located in depressed areas that remain ponded until late spring (USDA, 1969).

The Fonda series is another major poorly-drained group of soils. Soils in this series are deep, very poorly-drained, having been formed in fine-textured material. The surface layer is black silt loam from two to nine inches thick. The subsurface is gray silt loam with a few mottles which extends to a depth of ten to eighteen inches. The subsoil is very dark grayish-brown silty clay and goes to a depth of 24 to 36 inches. The substrata is glacial till consisting of calcareous silty clay loam.

Fonda mucky silt loam (FO) is a commonly occurring soil in this series. This soil is nearly level and very poorly-drained, occurring in depressional areas that generally remain ponded until early summer (USDA, 1969).

Moderately well-drained soils include the Phelps series and the Eel series. The soils of the Phelps series are deep medium-textured and moderately well-drained. They were formed in stratified gravelly deposits. The surface layer of these soils is very dark grayish-brown gravelly loam, normally six to ten inches thick. The subsurface layer is composed of brown gravelly loam that might show some mottling, and extends to a depth of ten to fifteen inches. The subsoil is a mottled brown, gravelly, light clay loam or gravelly loam layer, twenty to thirty inches deep. The underlying calcareous deposits consist of alternate layers of sand, silt, and gravel. Both Phelps and Fredon gravelly loams with zero to three percent slopes (PrA) and Phelps gravelly loam with three to eight percent slopes (PsB) occur in the project area. These soils have a moderate capacity for storing moisture, but the water table does not fall as rapidly as in the better-drained Palmyra soils (USDA, 1969).

The Eel series consists of deep, medium-textured, moderate to somewhat poorly-drained soils that formed in calcareous material recently deposited along rivers and smaller streams. The surface layer is generally very dark grayish-brown silt, seven to eleven inches thick. Beneath is a layer of dark grayish-brown silt loam which extends to a depth of thirty to forty inches. The substratum is made up of layers of mottled sand, silt and gravel. In most areas these soils are subject to flood early in the spring and the water rises to within six inches of the surface. This series is represented in the project area by the Eel silt loam (Ee) which occurs on the flood plain of the Tonawanda Creek (USDA, 1969).

Finally, the well-drained soils include the Dunkirk and Palmyra series. The Dunkirk series is composed of deep, well-drained, stone-free soils that formed in silty lake deposits. These gently sloping deep soils occur principally in the Tonawanda Creek basin. The surface layer is a dark grayish-brown silt loam, six to ten inches deep in plowed areas. Below that, the subsurface layer is a pale brown silt loam, fourteen to eighteen inches deep. The subsoil is a reddish-brown, heavy silt loam or silty clay loam, extending to a depth of twenty to thirty-eight inches. Underlying the subsoil are glacial lake deposits, five to fifty feet deep. This series is represented in the project area by the Dunkirk silt loam with six to twelve percent slope (DUC). This soil is on the side of silty dunes and in places

on the sides and tops of smaller knolls (USDA, 1969).

The Palmyra series is composed of deep, well-drained gravelly soils that formed in glacial outwash. The surface layer in cultivated fields is dark grayish-brown gravelly loam or shaley silt loam, five to eleven inches deep. The underlying subsurface layer extends to a depth of twelve to seventeen inches. It is leached, pale-brown gravelly loam that is quite porous. The subsoil is mainly brown gravelly, light clay loam. Underlying the subsoil is glacial outwash consisting of very loose, porous, calcareous gravel and sand. These soils are saturated when frost covers the ground in spring, but loses free water rapidly. This series is represented in the project area by several different soils, the most frequently occurring being the Palmyra gravelly loam, zero to three percent slope (PaA), three to eight percent slope (PaB), and eight to fifteen percent slope (PaC).

2.5.2 History (Bob MacGregor)

The Tonawanda Reservoir Project Area was not utilized in historic times to a great extent. The area, and the land itself, was not overly attractive to settlers.

Altitude varies little--the average elevation is 900 feet and a few peaks reach 970 feet. The Tonawanda Creek meanders in a northerly direction through the area and has changed course often in the past 180 years. Much of the ground is marshy. Economic yield in this area has been traditionally small. In addition, severe dampness attracted insects by the millions. A French nobleman who traveled through the area in 1795 wrote of the "offensive swarms of marangouins, wasps, and gnats" infesting the area.

The Tonawanda Creek Watershed was originally a part of the Holland Land Purchase. William Morris purchased the land from Massachusetts in 1791, selling it in turn to a group of Dutch capitalists who formed the Holland Land Company. As a condition of the latter sale, Morris had to extinguish the Seneca Indian Title to the territory. Due to a combination of Indian unrest and British failure to surrender their outposts in the American northwest, cession of the land was delayed until 1797. The Senecas sold the land to Morris for one hundred thousand dollars in ceremonies held at Big Tree (Livingston County), New York. A survey of the huge purchase--now most of western New York--took several more years, and it was 1801 before a land office opened for business at Tonawanda Bend (later Batavia). Sales were slow and discouraging. The opening of the Northwest Territory to settlement had glutted the market, depressing prices and making selling difficult. Twenty years later, only little better than half the tract had been sold.

The Town of Batavia was incorporated in 1802, with the Village of Batavia becoming the county seat for newly-formed Genesee County. The village grew slowly, and in 1809 it was recorded that there were twelve houses, two taverns, two stores, the land office and a courthouse. A major deterrent to growth was the recurrent outbreak of "fever and ague", a dread disease no doubt encouraged by the large insect population.

To the south, the Village of Alexander, formed in 1812, gave greater early promise. Between 1802 and 1815, approximately one hundred families moved into the area around the village, greatly outnumbering Batavia's population. Other minor settlements grew up along the Creek Road between what is now the Lower Dam and Putnam Road, along Sprague Road, and at the hamlet of Brookville.

The Creek Road became important as the primary escape route for horse thieves. There were no villages on the road between Batavia and the Pennsylvania border. Among the first settlers in the area between Alexander and Batavia were Worthy L. Churchill (1801) and Ezekiel T. Lewis (1804).

The War of 1812 further retarded the slow development of the area. Due to the close proximity of British Canada, several inhabitants departed at the outbreak of the war, some never to return. Batavia became a rallying point for American militia retreating from the west, and several taverns and homes were converted to hospital use. After the war, immigration into the area picked up once more, with some settlers adopting homesteads abandoned by others during the hostilities. Virtually all the settlers were Americans from the east coast. The only foreign influx of note was German, and they tended to settle in more populated areas to the east and west.

The construction of the Erie Canal made Buffalo the most important center in the west after 1825. Since Batavia lay on the major roadway between that city and points east, the village now outstripped the growth of Alexander. Moreover, most travel through Genesee County was now east-west, reducing further the significance of the lands south of Batavia.

The meandering of the Tonawanda Creek discouraged all forms of economic pursuit except agriculture. Large farms are recorded as existing in the area throughout the nineteenth century, and several are still in existence. Two schoolhouses were in operation in the project area, although little is known about their role in the historic development of the area. Outside of the villages of Batavia, Alexander, and Brookville, however, only one commercial establishment of importance is recorded. An 1866 map of Genesee County (Figure 27) shows two mills located along the west bank of Tonawanda Creek, midway between Batavia and Alexander, with ownership attributed to Mr. R. Thorp. By the late 1860's, ownership of the enterprise had passed to Mr. Horace W. Hunn, who added a cooper shop to the venture. The Gazetteer of Genesee County for 1890 states that Hunn ran the business during the 1860's, but fails to mention the reason for its demise. No other commercial venture of any consequence is recorded in the project area.

A railway organization headed by Mr. James Brisbane of Alexander was incorporated in the Batavia-Alexander area during the 1830's. The resulting line, originally known as the Tonawanda Railroad, was completed in 1843 and ran north-south near Tonawanda Creek, crossing the stream once. The route soon became a portion of the Attica-Buffalo Railroad Company, connected with the Buffalo-Rochester Railroad at Batavia. In 1853, the entire system was incorporated into the New York Central Railway. By 1866, a second railroad, constructed by the Buffalo, New York, and Erie Company, was in operation: the tracks running parallel to the Central rails. The last quarter of the century saw a third line built by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The line ran in an east-west direction, one and one-half miles north of Alexander. Apparently, no special difficulties were encountered in the construction of any of the lines. Decline of rail usage in the area began in the 1930's, when passenger service was discontinued by all three lines. The New York Central ceased to operate completely in the early 1940's, thus ending usage of the area's initial rail system. The D.L. & W. dissolved in the early 1960's, and the tracks were subsequently torn up. The sole remaining line is now operated by Conrail.

Aside from the houses of the early settlers, there is one house of historic significance between Alexander and Batavia. "Summerville", located on Creek Road, was the home of Joseph Burke and his mother. Burke was the violinist-accompanist for Jenny Lind, "the Swedish Nightingale", brought to America to tour by P.T. Barnum. Lind visited at Summerville in 1845. It was believed that Burke was in love with the singer, but felt himself unworthy of marrying her. She eventually married another violinist. Burke remained a bachelor and lived out the remainder of his life in the area, dying in 1902. The house still stands, and is in excellent condition (Photo ref. 79-195; 14, 15, 16. Appendix E, structure 20A).

One other enterprise worthy of historical note was associated with the Tonawanda Reservoir Project Area. Near the turn of the century, a recreation area along the banks of Tonawanda Creek near Batavia became popular. Known as Whiskey Creek, the park's popularity reached its peak in the 1890's, when as many as a thousand persons would turn out on a summer Sunday afternoon. Boating in the creeks was the favored pastime, with picnicking and baseball at "The Meadows" also drawing considerable attention. The park's inevitable deterioration came with the twentieth century, precipitated in part perhaps by the onset of World War I.

Since the advent of the white settlers, most of the land between Batavia and Alexander has been devoted to agriculture, primarily dairying and fruit farming. A significant amount of marshland has never been cultivated. Population in the area has always been sparse.

2.5.3 General Prehistory

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the northeast occurs in the form of fluted projectile points classified as belonging to early hunters of the Clovis or Llano traditions. These easily identifiable projectile points were left by small bands of hunters who exploited both the narrow tundra and park-tundra environment of the north (following the retreat of the Valdres substage of the Wisconsin glacial period) and the primarily coniferous forest to the south (Ritchie and Funk, 1973: 6). Radiocarbon dates have placed Paleo-Indian occupation in the northeast as occurring between 8,000-10,000 years B.C., with an unexpectedly early date of 10,580 B.C. + 870 years being reported from the lower levels of the Dutchess Quarry Cave in Orange County, New York.

Within this general chronological framework, it is safe to say that the vegetal associations characteristic of western New York State consisted of those species well adapted to cold, wet, tundra-like conditions. Vast areas of grasses and sedges were interspersed with small stands of cold-tolerant tree species (such as spruce, fir, birches, etc.).

This steppe-like environment provided habitats suitable for grazing mammals, especially caribou, mammoth and mastodon, as well as deer, moose and elk (Funk & Ritchie, 1969: 6). Of these, caribou appears to have been the preferred species. However, the notion of the Paleo-Indian being exclusively dependent upon mammalian megafauna is being replaced by a model in which the Paleo-Indian exploits large and small game, as well as foraging for available plant foods (Ritchie, 1965: 73; Fitting, 1965: 103-105). However, no hard data (such as grinding implements for processing wild vegetal foods) have been found to support this broad-based subsistence hypothesis.

The archaeological record suggests that Paleo-Indian populations entered New York from the south and southwest following the principal river systems.

Fluted projectile points have been reported in Genesee County, particularly in association with marshy environments (Ritchie 1969, Figure 4). Projectile points dating from Paleo-Indian to late prehistoric have been recovered from the Divers Lake Quarry site. This site, located north of Batavia, has proved to be a major quarry and workshop site for the extraction of high quality Onondaga chert.

The Archaic Stage

Until recently there has been little evidence to indicate that man played an important role in the coniferous forests which existed in western New York until 4,000-5,000 years B.C.. Other than a few projectile points, resembling those of the early Archaic stage of the North Carolina Piedmont which appear in private collections, the only scientifically excavated sites other than the Sheep Rockshelter (Funk 1976) and Sylvan Lake Rockshelter (Funk 1965a, 1966a, 1966b) from this time period occur on Staten Island, C. 5,300 to 7,400 B.C. (Ritchie & Funk 1971: 45). The archaeological record suggests that Paleo-Indian populations followed the retreating ice front northward leaving the coniferous forest uninhabited by humans, and that it was not until the establishment of mixed deciduous forests (about 4000 B.C.) in western New York that human groups began to re-enter the region.

Trubowitz and others have recently challenged this viewpoint. In data recently published in cultural resource management reports, they postulate that there was no population decline in the Early Archaic, and that this assumption resulted from a bias in the archaeological record. The question is by no means satisfactorily resolved.

The primary characteristic in defining Archaic cultures is a subsistence strategy based upon hunting, fishing and the gathering and processing of wild vegetal foods. In 1944, Ritchie noted nine criteria which were representative of the Archaic in general. Ritchie's summary findings are paraphrased below:

"The Archaic level as a whole shows...

- a) a large variety and abundance of chipped stone tools,
- b) lack of polished stone tools, except the bannerstone,
- c) wide range of bone tool types,
- d) prevalence of copper tools and lack of copper ornaments,
- e) general absence of shell artifacts,
- f) lack of pipes,
- g) want of pottery except in the closing phase,
- h) no evidence of agriculture,
- i) large variety of burial practices, generally not involving mortuary offerings" (Ritchie 1944: 319-320)

There is a large variety in the size and distribution pattern of house forms from the Archaic periods, but sites tend to be small and suggest mobility and seasonal occupation.

There is evidence to suggest that, beginning in the Early Woodland period and extending into the Middle Woodland period, human populations in western New York were engaged in trade and the sharing of customs with human populations in what is now the Midwest, principally Ohio. The presence of exotic lithic material, Adena-type projectile points and characteristic burial practices attributed to the Middlesex phase supports this argument.

Middle Woodland

The Middle Woodland stage has been defined primarily on the basis of distinctive ceramic styles and the culmination of mortuary practices carried over from the Transitional and Early Woodland stages. Other distinctive features of the Middle Woodland period include the straight, plain elbow and platform pipe, reflecting influences from the Hopewellian centers in Ohio.

No significant change occurs in settlement pattern and no evidence of cultivation has been associated with Middle Woodland occupation. In fact, the recovery of charred hickory and beech nuts from the O'Neil site is the only evidence we have that wild plant foods were utilized during this period. There is evidence, however, (the presence of large storage pits) that many sites during the Middle Woodland period were occupied for extended periods of time.

Mounds, attributed to people from the Middle Woodland period, were among the first features noted by early settlers in western New York. Most of these mounds were destroyed by looters or leveled through continuous cultivation. At least four mounds have been reported for the Tonawanda Creek watershed and attributed to the Squawkie Hill phase of the Middle Woodland (Miller and Barbour 1976).

Other Middle Woodland sites classified as belonging to the Point Peninsula phase are reported in western New York, but not in the Tonawanda Creek watershed (the closest located near Oakfield, New York).

Late Woodland

Although the beginnings of the Late Woodland stage are set at approximately 1,000 A.D., the dividing point is basically arbitrary as Middle and Late Woodland characteristics blend into one another. The importance of mortuary ceremonialism, which reached its climax in the Middle Woodland, rapidly declined as the Late Woodland period progressed. The principal distinction of Late from Middle Woodland periods is the rapid spread of cultivation and, in particular, maize horticulture.

The basic Late Woodland economy includes fishing, hunting and gathering, but was primarily focused upon the cultivation of corn, beans and squash. This change in subsistence strategies is also reflected in the distribution pattern of settlements, as well as in the length of occupation period. Site size and function varies more for Late Woodland occupation than sites from the preceding periods. In addition to specialized activity sites and temporary hunting and fishing camps, large permanent villages with a variety of house types are common to the Late Woodland period. The presence of palisades surrounding permanent villages also begins during the Late Woodland. This continuity of cultural traditions from Late Woodland to Iroquoian can also be seen by comparing ceramic trends, house types, subsistence bases and burial customs (Ritchie & Funk 1973: 67).

Three distinct phases have been identified for central/western New York, in the Late Archaic, the earliest being the Lamoka phase, followed by the Frontenac and Brewerton phases (Funk, 1976, discusses earlier Archaic occupations, p.231).

Evidence of human occupation of the area becomes much more abundant during the Late Archaic (4,000-1,500 B.C.). Artifacts from both the Laurentian and Lamoka tradition of the Late Archaic have been reported for the project area (Miller & Barbour 1976).

The Laurentian, represented by artifacts of the Brewerton phase, is believed to be an adaptation to the northern forest zones, with a subsistence system based primarily on hunting and fishing. The Lamoka phase is believed to be an adaptation to the more southern forest zones with a subsistence system centered on hunting, fishing and the gathering of vegetal resources, and in particular, the exploitation of nut trees.

The Transitional Stage (1,500-1,000 B.C.)

The principal difference between the Archaic stage and the Transitional stage lies in the shift from a nomadic to a more settled way of life. Subsistence strategies remained the same (dependence upon fishing, hunting, and gathering), but the exploitation zone became more restricted. The artifact assemblage characteristic of Transitional occupation includes distinctive projectile point types and the introduction of clay pottery which replaced the soapstone vessels common to the Late Archaic period.

Funk and Ritchie have used data from the O'Neil site to relate the Frost Island phase of the Transitional stage to the Susquehanna tradition of Pennsylvania (1973: 71-72). Sites dating from the Transitional period have been infrequently reported for western New York. However, several sites of the Frost Island phase have been recently recorded in the lower Genesee Valley (Trubowitz & Snethkamp 1975).

Woodland Stage (c. 1,000 B.C.-1,500 A.D.)

The period of human occupation in central and western New York referred to as the Woodland stage continued for approximately 2,500 years. For this time period, three substages have been separated on the basis of the appearance of new cultural traits and the development and subsequent abandonment of older cultural practices. Thus, although Woodland is divided into Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland substage, change occurred gradually, leaving a thread of continuity common to the entire Woodland period.

Early Woodland

Archaeological evidence indicates little or no change in settlement patterns or subsistence strategies from the Transitional to the Early Woodland stages. The use of clay pottery, which was introduced during the Transitional, became widespread and common. Burial ceremonialism, common to the Transitional, became refined and highly complex.

Although subsistence strategies were similar to those of the Transitional stage, it has been postulated that populations increased with a concomitant reduction in the hunting territories (Ford 1974). The earliest manifestations of the Early Woodland period are sites belonging to the Meadowood phase in western New York. Three sites of the Meadowood phase have been recorded in the Tonawanda Creek watershed (Miller and Barbour 1976).

Five Late Woodland sites have been found in the vicinity of Oakfield, and another cluster of Late Woodland sites is reported in and near Clarence in Erie County. Both clusters of sites have been attributed to prehistoric Iroquois population and dated from 1100-1400 A.D. Ossuaries and cemeteries are frequently associated with Late Woodland village sites, and usually located in gravel deposits within a mile of the village.

The group of Late Woodland sites from Oakfield to Clarence has been described by White (White 1961, 1972). A summary of her findings has been presented by Miller and Barbour (1976) and is presented below:

The group of sites from Oakfield to Clarence, and continuing southwestward into Buffalo, represents a village movement between about 1100 A.D. and the 1600's (White 1972). In the seventeenth century, the Buffalo area villages were probably the easternmost tribe of the Erie; following contact with Europeans, the Watershed area may have been occupied by the Wenro of the Neutral Confederacy. However, following the Wenro departure to Huron territory in 1638, and the Seneca defeat of the Neutral Confederacy by 1655, the area was essentially "Seneca frontier territory" until 1779 (White 1961). At that time, the Sullivan expedition destroyed the Seneca settlements in the Genesee Valley, and many people fled westward to Fort Niagara at the mouth of the Niagara River. After the first winter following the expedition, many Seneca moved slightly southward to what became the Buffalo Creek Reservation. In addition, some moved to Tonawanda Creek, to an area which is now the Tonawanda Indian Reservation. Apparently a few cabins were present at the site prior to 1779, but during the spring of 1780, the village was considerably expanded (Vanderlaan n.d.). The village continued to expand in size into the 1800's, but is now abandoned to plowing and cultivation.

Proto-Historic and Historic Substage

The Proto-Historic substage is defined as that period following the introduction of European trade goods but preceding direct contact between European and Iroquois populations. During this period (c. 1,550-1600 A.D.) trade goods were introduced along the northeast coast and reached the Iroquois via intertribal exchange network.

With the exception of a few minor military skirmishes in the early seventeenth century, the missionary efforts of the Jesuit order provided the principal vehicle for initial European-Iroquois contact. These initial contacts paved the way for trade ventures and later expanded into full-scale white settlements. White settlement proceeded rapidly in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, with both the English and the French competing for the rich fur trade of the Iroquois and Huron tribes. As white influence increased, the cultural cohesion of the Iroquoian tribes began to disintegrate. European rivalry and expanded European settlement exerted its greatest influence during the period 1744-1783. During this period, Iroquoian groups were embroiled in two wars, the French and Indian (1744-1763) and the Revolutionary War (1766-1783) with catastrophic results. Dwindling population numbers, coupled with political and economic disruption, were too much for the indigenous cultural system to cope with. By the late eighteenth century, the Iroquois would not be considered a major political force in New York State.

Previous Work

No systematic archaeological surveys have been conducted previous to this report within the project area and only two surveys have been undertaken in the surrounding vicinity. A survey of approximately 4.5 square miles was

conducted between Ellicott and Tonawanda Creeks in Erie County (Miller 1974). As a result of this survey, new data were added to two previously known sites, and eight new sites were found, of which four were classified as isolated finds (Miller and Barbour 1976).

A second survey was conducted in approximately 251 acres of Manning and Elba Muck soils in the vicinity of Oak Orchard Swamp. A total of 14 sites was found during the Oak Orchard Swamp survey. Most were located on knolls and knoll slopes within and at the periphery of marsh zones.

III. FIELD METHODOLOGY

3.1 STRATIFICATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

Various techniques were employed prior to field work in the attempt to stratify the project area. Topographical variables are incorporated in Mitchell's Hexagon Model (Mitchell, 1976), but the low-lying relief and the past meandering of the Tonawanda Creek made stratification according to this model unworkable. Likewise, a simple stratification system based primarily on relief or distance to water did not apply to this project area. It became obvious that the key variable in the system was drainage. All areas of good drainage were identified with particular attention paid to the Palmyra sandy loams. On the basis of surface inspection of the project area, it was decided that even this methodology was unworkable for designing a stratification system. The well-drained soils were noted to occur in glacially deposited kames and eskers where the slope was such that the expectation for finding an archaeological site on these landforms was low. To further complicate the issue, small isolated areas of well-drained sand were noted during the surface inspection and were not identified on the soil map.

As a result, it was decided that, if possible, every property tract in the project area would be surveyed. All plowed fields would be intensively examined; all grass-covered areas would be looked at; and those areas which combined probable cultural material with poor surface visibility would be tested by means of digging shovel test pits.

Because property owners had to be identified and interviewed, it was decided that the tax maps (which identify owners and property lines) would be used as the basic field maps. All areas which were systematically surface surveyed were identified and mapped; pasture and grass-covered areas identified and mapped; areas which were tested by means of shovel test pits were identified and mapped; and areas of open water or swamp were likewise identified and mapped. All this information is presented in Map 1 (at the back of this report). The exact field methodology for each of these techniques is presented below.

3.2 FIELD SURVEY TECHNIQUES

3.2.1 Systematic Surface Survey

In the context of this report, a systematic surface survey entails an intensive surface examination of a plowed field. In the event that the field was freshly plowed with no crops planted, crew members were placed at 10 meter intervals, and the entire field walked. It transpired that many fields had just been plowed prior to the fall planting of winter wheat. In the event that the field to be surveyed was planted (almost all planted fields were in corn), each crew member was placed approximately five corn rows from each other. This distance between individuals would be collapsed when the survey crew entered into a high probability area (usually either a patch of well-drained soil or a slightly elevated area).

3.2.2 Walkover

All grass covered areas and pastures were walked with crew members placed at approximately 20 meter intervals. All open (where the surface was visible) areas were intensively examined, and those areas in which surface visibility

was poor but appeared to be high priority areas were tested by means of shovel test pits.

3.2.3 Shovel Test Pits

Subsurface testing involved the excavation of small pits (approximately 40 cm. x 40 cm. in diameter), the depth of which varied according to the depth at which sterile soil was encountered. Sterile soil was typically encountered between 40-60 cm. below the surface. After the zone of sterile soil was reached, an additional 10 cm. of soil was removed to verify the sterility of the zone. Soil removed from excavation units was sieved through 1/4 inch mesh screen to improve and control rates of artifact recovery. All excavation units were backfilled, tamped down and sod replaced following the recording of field data.

All artifacts, field notes and manuscripts relating to this report are stored at the Public Archaeology Facility, State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, New York. Artifacts were washed and labeled and are available for public inspection.

3.2.4 Standing Structure Survey

During the course of this phase of the archaeological reconnaissance, all standing structures were examined, photographed, and the owner interviewed. In addition, each property tract was examined in relation to the three historical maps which were available (Figures 5, 6, and 7). The results of this examination are presented in Sections 5.3, 5.4, and Table 4.

3.3 AREAS SURVEYED AND SAMPLE SIZE

It was previously mentioned that the survey crew learned of boundary changes late in the field investigation (Section 1.2). As a result, the survey crew did not intensively survey those areas above the location of the new dam that had not already been surveyed (although these areas were inspected during the surface inspection), and these data were not incorporated into the Property Surveyed Summary Chart (tax maps 12 and 20).

Excluding the area contained on tax maps 12 and 20, the project area encompassed approximately 4,600 acres. Of this, approximately 1,797 acres were intensively surveyed (a 39% sample) either by systematic surface survey or by subsurface testing. In addition, approximately 1,409 acres were grass-covered and walked over (an additional 31% sample). Thirty percent of the project area was either swamp or open water.

IV. SPRING 1980 FIELD WORK

4.1 INTRODUCTION

On March 21, 1980, the Public Archaeology Facility was contacted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District and was requested to perform additional cultural resource investigations within the impact area of the Tonawanda Creek Watershed Interim Flood Management study as an amendment to Contract #DACW49-79-C-0072. This additional work included field investigations of 11 separate areas around the periphery of the original impact area. This work was made necessary by a realignment of the lower dam south of Batavia resulting in the potential flooding of additional areas and the need to construct a series of training dikes (Figure 4).

In addition to field investigations it was also requested that structure inventory forms be completed for all standing structures within the impact area as is requested by the New York State Division of Historic Preservation (Appendix E).

4.2 METHODOLOGY

On April 15-16, 1980, A. Peter Mair II, who assumed the duties of project director, and Michael Bailey, who was familiar with the field work conducted during the Fall, 1979, investigations traveled to the project area for the purpose of delimiting the additional areas to be surveyed, obtain permissions to survey these areas, and inventory all structures within the project area.

At this time each area was visually inspected to determine if further, more intensive surveying would be required. Areas of standing water, such as ponds, swamps, and marshes were eliminated from our testing strategy. Also eliminated from any further testing were areas of extreme slope ($>30^\circ$) and extensive disturbance, such as gravel pits. During the course of this preliminary investigation Mike Bailey pointed out areas which had already been surveyed during the fall. Any such areas were eliminated from further examination as this would be a duplication of effort.

After all areas had been identified a crew from the Public Archaeology Facility performed the necessary field investigations on May 6-8, 1980. In all cases field methodology was compatible with that set forth during the Fall, 1979, field season. All cultivated fields were subject to intensive systematic surface survey, fields were walked over, and any likely areas with heavy ground cover, shovel test-pitted. The results of our investigations follow and are reported by areas indicated on Figure 4.

4.3 RESULTS

AREA 1 is a proposed training dike site. It is a small finger of land between two knolls and is located on the Joy property (Map 1, 18/79.2). The majority of this area was surveyed during the Fall, 1979, season and is the location of the Joy site (SUB1 955) and the Sludge site (SUB1 956). Subsequent field investigation in the spring resulted in the recovery of no additional cultural material.

AREA 2 is located on the Geitner Property (Map 1, 18/21) and is a proposed dike site. The area consists of a small marsh surrounded by two knolls, one a pasture, the other a plowed field. The marshy area is considered a low

probability for sites and was not tested. For the remaining areas ground visibility was fair to excellent and was walked over and intensively surface surveyed. No cultural material was recovered.

AREA 3 and AREA 4. Area 3 consists of approximately 107 acres of land subject to potential flooding with the construction of a training dam (Area 4). Approximately 1/3 of these two areas was previously investigated during the Fall, 1979, season and was not investigated at this time. The remaining area consists of cultivated fields, freshly planted alfalfa and timothy and marshy land and is located on the properties of Huber, Berryman, Nigro and Hale (Map 1, 18/26, 18/29, 18/30.11, and 18/31 respectively). The area was subjected to walkover and intensive systematic surface survey. The area contains large quantities of field flint nodules but no cultural material was recovered.

AREA 5 was not investigated as the owner, Wickens, refused us access to his land. He believes we are looking for oil, gas, etc., on his property and couldn't be persuaded otherwise. Visual inspection from Route 95 reveals that the area is pasture adjacent to a stream and swamp. Walkover of adjacent properties also indicates that Area 5 may be marshy in nature. The area has a medium potential for sites but field inspection reveals no topographic irregularities such as ridges or knolls, higher in elevation than the surrounding marsh.

AREA 6 is a 63 acre section south of Route 20 which may be subject to flooding. The area lies on the properties of Buckenmeyer, Lowie, Goodrich Farm Supply, Schneider and Fields (Map 1, 8/29-31, 8/32.1, 8/35, 8/45, and 8/47 respectively). Approximately 1/2 of this area is swamp and wooded area that has been extensively disturbed by flooding. The remaining area is cultivated fields which were intensively surface surveyed. No cultural material was recovered. Inspection of Tonawanda Creek and its banks revealed no foundations or dams indicative of mills. The swampy areas were written off as not requiring testing.

AREA 7 and AREA 8. These areas comprising approximately 60 acres are two extensions of a large pond and swamp on the Buckenmeyer property (Map 1, 6/62.1). These areas are extremely wet and covered by clump grass, cattails and other vegetation associated with swamps. This area was written off as not requiring further testing.

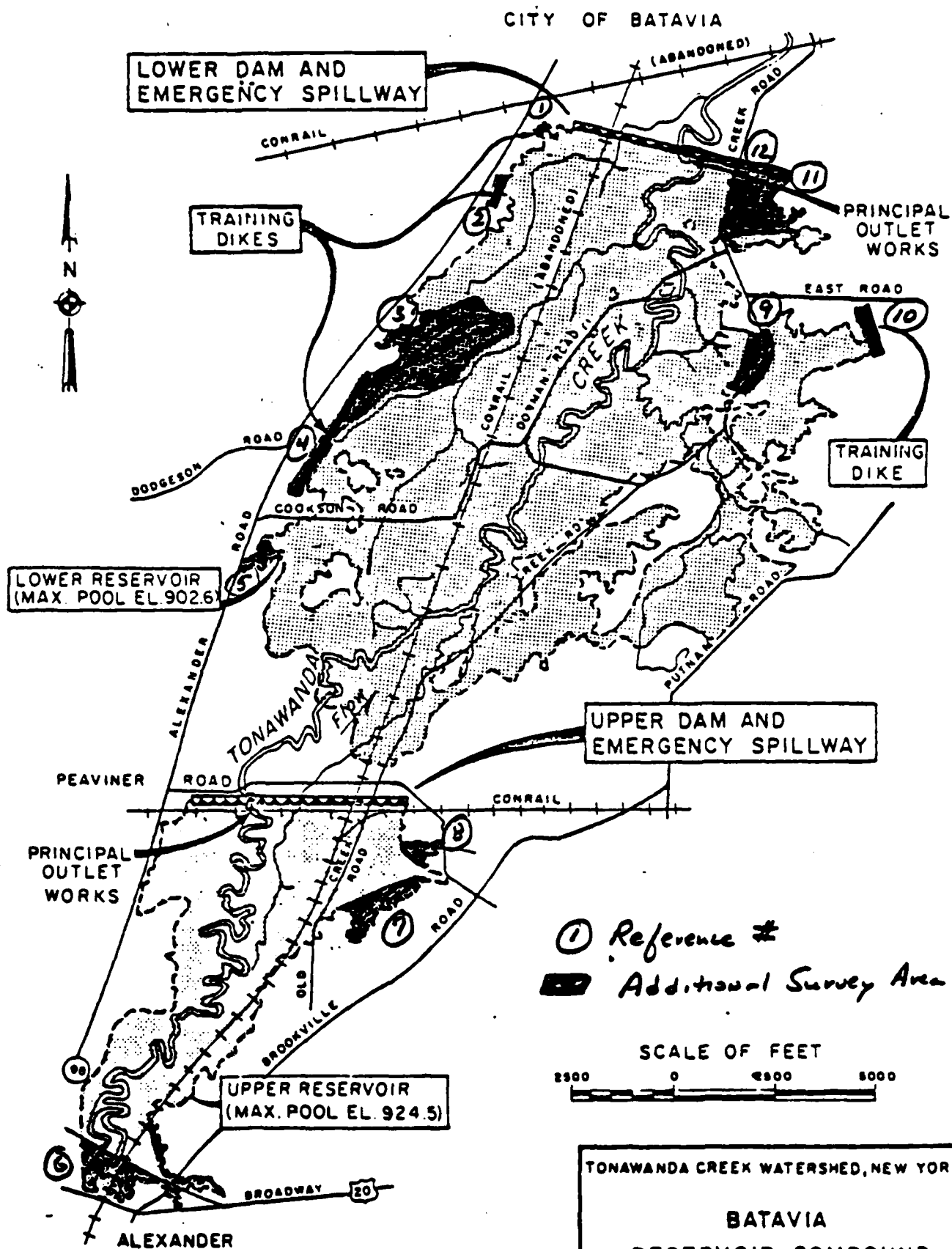
AREA 9. Area 9 comprises approximately 12 acres along Creek Road which may be flooded. Property owners are Duckworth, Drouse, Hodgins, Kowalczyk, and Whitney (Map 1, 19/18, 19/19, 19/23, 19/43, and 19/44 respectively). The area is extremely low lying and according to residents is frequently under water. Walkover of the pastures confirmed the very soggy nature of this area.

AREA 10. Located on the Hodgins property (Map 1, 19/14) Area 10 is a large knoll oriented N-NW, and bounded by swamp to the south and East Road to the north. Original field investigation revealed a lush covering of alfalfa severely limiting surface visibility requiring a testing strategy of shovel test pits. Sometime prior to more intensive field investigations this knoll was plowed and disced resulting in excellent surface visibility and consequently the elimination of shovel test pitting. No cultural material was recovered and very few nodules of field flint were observed.

AREA 11. Area 11 is a cultivated field and newly planted grass on the Gorecki property (Map 1, 19/5) and the Cook property (Map 1, 10/10). Ground visibility is good to excellent and walkover and systematic surface survey resulted in the finding of two sites, SUBI 999 and SUBI 1000 (Map 1, 19/5 and Figure 25). These new sites, along with those discovered during the Fall, 1979, field work are described in the next section.

FIGURE 4

Project Area Showing Additional Areas



Sheet 1

V. SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Twenty-three new archaeological sites were recorded during the Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of the Batavia Reservoir Compound area. Of these, seventeen sites were listed as prehistoric and six were historic foundations.

In the following sections, the results of the survey are discussed. The "Property Surveyed Summary" (Table 3) summarizes relevant information for each property surveyed. In Section 5.2, each site is discussed on an individual basis with an illustration following each presentation. In Table 4, relevant information concerning the status of each house in the project area is presented in summary form. The location of each present-day structure was superimposed onto the available historic maps (1904, 1876, 1866) and incorporated in the summary table. A short discussion of the more interesting structures is contained in Section 5.3.

Of the sites mentioned in the literature and file search only one, Parker 21, can be considered as found. This is most likely SUBi 947. Parker 10 (UB 714) was specifically looked for but not discovered. It was probably recently silted over when the Tonawanda Creek flooded. The search for this site was terminated when the survey team learned that this site would not be impacted according to the latest plans provided by the Army Corps. Parker 24 is most likely located on an elevated gravel knoll or ridge and outside the area surveyed. UB 715 has probably been destroyed through plowing and UB 1486 could be site # 948, 949 or 950.

TABLE 3

PROPERTY SURVEYED SUMMARY

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
1/1.1	Hume, J.	Walkover	Low priority area. Area is grass covered.
1/1.2	Woodhouse, Robert and Jeanette	Walkover	Area is grass covered. Low priority.
1/2	Lapp	Walkover	Area is grass covered. Low priority.
1/3	Nagel	Walkover	Low priority area. Cover consists of trees, shrubs and thick underbrush.
1/4	Hirsch	Walkover	Area is grass covered. Low priority.
1/5 & 1/8	Hirsch	Walkover/Systematic Surface Survey	These properties contain mostly pasture and grass lands. However, one field was plowed and that was surveyed.
1/6	Latham	Walkover/Systematic Surface Survey	Property contains both pasture and cornfields.
1/7	Hume, J.	Systematic Surface Survey	This area was a cut cornfield. Excellent visibility. No cultural material was found.
1/9	Hensel, H.	Walkover	This property contains the Hensel house buildings and yard.
1/10	Hensel, H.	Walkover, Shovel test pit	A site (SUBI 958) was discovered on a grassy knoll on the east side of the creek. Site SUBI 960 was discovered near the Hensel house.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
1/11	Hensel, H.	Walkover, Shovel test pit	The area is grass covered and shovel test pits were dug, but no cultural material was recovered.
1/12	Covert, William	Walkover	This area is either lawn or swamp.
1/14	Moore, Leon	Walkover	Lawn.
1/16	Hume, James H., Jr.	Walkover/systematic surface survey	This property was a thin strip of land running along the east side of Creek Rd. Part was in grass; the other half was a plowed field which was surveyed.
1/24.1	--	Walkover	The area is grass covered. Low priority.
1/59	Wallace, James	Walkover	Lawn.
1/60	Gardner, John	Walkover	Lawn and grass.
1/63	Hume, J.	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed.
1/64	Hume, J.	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed.
5/29	Wolfley	Systematic surface survey	Surveyed plowed cornfields.
5/30	Meier, A.	Walkover	The area is grass covered. Low priority.
5/34	Richards	--	Permission refused.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
5/37	Richards	--	Permission refused.
5/54	D-H Railroad	--	Railroad bed.
6/1	Buckenmeyer, Inc.	Systematic surface survey	Area is completely silted over. But a systematic surface survey was conducted. Historic site SUB1 965 was discovered.
6/2	Buckenmeyer, Inc.	Walkover	Flooded grasslands.
6/3	Buckenmeyer, Inc.	Walkover	Flooded grasslands.
6/5	Buckenmeyer, Inc.	Walkover	Flooded grasslands.
6/6	Merrill	Walkover	Area is grass covered. Low priority.
6/7	Hume	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Visibility was excellent.
6/8	Hume	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Visibility was excellent.
6/13	Cook	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Site SUB1 954 was discovered.
6/62.1	Buckenmeyer	Walkover, Shovel test pits	The area was grass covered. The higher priority area (a knoll) was tested by means of shovel test pits.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
6/62.2	Buckenmeyer	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Historic site SUB1 963 was discovered.
6/63.1	Keel	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Visibility was poor.
6/64	Buckenmeyer	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Visibility was excellent. Historic site SUB1 964 was discovered.
6/65	Buckenmeyer	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed.
6/66	Buckenmeyer	Walkover	This property is swampy and contains a pond.
6/69	D & H R. R.	--	Railroad bed.
6/72	Buckenmeyer	Walkover	Swampy with open water.
8/12	Richards	--	No permission.
8/13.1	Good, Gerald	Walkover	The area is grass covered.
8/13.2	Harding	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Visibility was poor.
8/16	Foellar	--	Swamp.
8/17	Waite, Diane	--	Swamp.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
8/18	Keel	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Visibility was poor.
8/21	Lewis, Burton	Walkover	The property is grass covered and swampy.
8/23	Richard, A.	Walkover	The area is grass covered and swampy.
8/28	Buckenmeyer, Gerald and Ann	--	Swamp.
8/29	Buckenmeyer	--	Swamp.
8/30	Buckenmeyer	--	Swamp.
8/31	Ruckenmeyer	--	Swamp.
8/32.1	Lowle	--	Swamp.
8/35	Goodrich Farm Supply	Walkover	Pasture.
8/45	Schneider	Systematic surface survey	Cornfield. Visibility excellent.
8/47	Fields	Systematic surface survey	Cultivated field. Visibility excellent.
15/12	Total	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Visibility was poor.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
15/13.1	Putney	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Visibility was poor. Historic site SUBI 966 was discovered.
15/13.21	--	Walkover	The area was grass covered.
15/13.22	--	Walkover	The area was grass covered.
15/14	Foster	Walkover	The property contains the Foster house and yard.
15/16	Bauer	Walkover	The area was grass covered.
15/17	Hale, Richard	Walkover	The area was grass covered.
15/18.1	Foster, R.	Walkover	The area was grass covered.
15/19	Cook, R.	Walkover	The area was grass covered.
15/20	Cook	Walkover	The area was grass covered. Historic site SUBI 967 was discovered.
15/21	Cook	Walkover	The property contains a house and yard.
15/22	Foster, R.	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. The area is low and a layer of silt was deposited from the last flood.
15/23	Hodgins, K.	Walkover/Systematic surface survey	The area is grass covered. One large cornfield was surveyed.
15/24	--	Walkover	Lawn.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
15/25	Cook, R.	Walkover	The area is grass covered.
15/26	Sewor	Walkover	The house is on a rise above a swamp. A site was reported by the owner, but no cultural material was found.
15/27	Hirsch	Walkover	The area is grass covered.
15/28	Hirsch	Walkover	The area consists of a gravel pit and swamp.
15/29	Hume	Walkover	The area was grass covered.
15/30	Hirsch	Walkover	The area was grass covered.
15/31	Piasecki	Walkover	The property is covered with trees and swamp.
15/32	Kingsley	Walkover	The property is covered with trees and swamp.
15/33	Dempski	Walkover	The property is covered with trees and swamp.
15/34	Richards	---	No permission.
15/35	Hume	Walkover, shovel test pits	The area was partially covered with grass, but with moderate visibility. A 15 x 15 meter dark area was tested, but no cultural material was found.
15/36	Hume	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. One site, SUB1 953 was discovered.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
15/37	Heale	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed.
15/38	Lepsch	Walkover, shovel test pits	The property is covered with grass and trees. Two shovel test pits were dug on a rise of Palmyra sandy loam, but no cultural material was found.
15/39	Lepsch	Walkover, shovel test pits	The area was grass covered. A large gravel ridge was tested by digging 18 shovel test pits. No cultural material was encountered.
15/40	Heale	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed.
15/40.1	Heale	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were recently cut. Visibility was excellent.
15/40.2	Buckenmeyer	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were recently cut. Visibility was excellent.
15/41	Goods	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Visibility was poor.
15/42.1	Goods	Walkover	The area was covered with grass and trees.
15/43	Kowalczyk	Systematic surface survey	Recently cut beans. Visibility was excellent.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
15/46	Smith	Walkover	The area is grass covered.
15/48.21	Mulcahy	Walkover	The area is covered with grass and trees.
15/48.22	Savio	Walkover	The area is covered with grass and trees.
15/50	Meier	Systematic surface survey/shovel test pits	One plowed field was surveyed. Eight shovel test pits were dug on a grass covered knoll.
15/56	Foster, R.	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed.
18/20	Toal, L.	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed.
18/21	Geitner, Leo	Walkover	The area is grass covered and of low priority. One plowed field.
18/22	Myers, Edward	Walkover	The area is grass covered and of low priority.
18/23	Meier, R.	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Area near the railroad tracks was flooded.
18/25	Merle, C.	Systematic surface survey/shovel test pits	Cornfields were surveyed. The upper ridge was sub- surface tested by digging 33 shovel test pits.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
18/26	Huber	Walkover	The area is grass covered and of low priority.
18/29	Berryman, Leo	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed.
18/30.11	Nigro	Walkover	The area was flooded.
18/31	Hale	Walkover	The area was grass covered.
18/79.1	Fontaine	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed.
18/79.2	Joy, J.	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Two sites encountered: SUBI 955 and SUBI 956.
19/5	Gorecki	Systematic surface survey	Cut cornfields were surveyed. Site # SUBI 959, 999, and 1000 were discovered.
19/10	Cook	Systematic surface survey	Area surveyed was a small garden next to the Cook house. SUBI 950 was discovered.
19/14	Hodgins	Systematic surface survey	Cultivated field. Visibility excellent.
19/18	Duckworth	Walkover	Area is very marshy.
19/19	Krouse	Walkover	Area is low lying pasture.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
19/23	Hodgins	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Visibility was excellent.
19/24	Acomb	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed.
19/25	Forster	Walkover	The area contains a house and a yard.
19/26	Acomb	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. In a high priority area where there was low visibility 40 shovel test pits were dug. Site SUB1 948 was discovered.
19/27	Shafer	Walkover	The area consists of a house and a yard.
19/28	Weldon	Walkover	The area consists of a house and a yard.
19/29	Soulvie	Walkover	The area is low-lying pasture and swamp.
19/30	Toal, L.	Systematic surface survey	The area was freshly plowed. Site SUB1 952 was discovered.
19/31	Fontaine	Systematic surface survey	Plowed fields were surveyed. Visibility was excellent.
19/32	Sileski	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Site SUB1 947 was discovered.

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

Map Reference	Landowner	Method of Survey	Remarks
19/33	Gorecki	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. Site SUB1 959 was discovered. Twenty shovel test pits were dug in the grassy area next to the garden.
19.37.1	Cook, C.	Walkover	This area is grass covered. There was a reported site on this property, but it was destroyed when the topsoil was removed for the New York School for the Blind about 30 years ago.
19/38.1	Grinnell, P.	Walkover	The area is swampy.
19/38.2	Grinnell, J.	Walkover, shovel test pits	This property was a combination of houses, barns, gardens and fields. Site SUB1 949 was discovered in the garden, and 28 shovel test pits were dug in the grassy area adjoining the garden.
19/40	Torcello	Walkover	The area is covered with grass and trees.
19/41.1	--	Walkover	The area is covered with grass and trees.
19/43	Kowalczyk	Systematic surface survey	Cut bean fields were surveyed. Visibility was excellent. Site SUB1 951 was discovered.
19/44	Whitney	Systematic surface survey	Cornfields were surveyed. One flake was discovered, but is most likely part of SUB1 957.
19/44.1	Hargrave	Walkover	The area is covered with grass and trees.
19/45	Eastern	Walkover	The area is grass covered.

5.2 SITE DISCUSSION

SUBi 947 "Wet Corn Site"

SUBi 947 was discovered during surface survey of the Silecki property (Map reference 19/32, Map 1, and Appendix F, Figure 9). The area was under cultivation (corn) at the time of the survey and the surface visibility was moderate to good.

The site is fairly large, measuring approximately 100 meters north-south and 50 meters east-west (Appendix F, Figure 10). Artifacts were found on a slight rise (about 10-15 cm.) about half way between the creek and the road. Artifact density was moderate with three projectile points and two bifaces recorded. Two of the projectile points are classified as belonging to the Brewerton phase of the Middle to Late Archaic with one point untyped (appendix C). From the density of artifact concentrations and the presence of tools and projectile points, it can be hypothesized that SUBi 947 may represent a fairly large Archaic encampment.

This site may fall outside the project area according to the latest map provided by the Army Corps (Figure 3). If this area is to be impacted, further work would be recommended for this site.

SUBi 948 "Acomb Site"

The "Acomb Site" (Map reference 19/26, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9) was known to all collectors that were interviewed, and according to many, especially Mr. Waiter and Mr. Mahoney, the site was the "best in the area." Mr. Waiter, Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Acomb have collected many artifacts from the site, including an apparent Clovis point that is now in the Waiter collection (Appendix D).

At the time of the survey, the site was in corn, with a dense cover of weeds. As a result, surface visibility was near zero and the area had to be tested by means of digging shovel test pits (#126-165). Although the size of the site was difficult to ascertain because of the poor surface visibility, a rough estimate of 80 x 80 meters can be made on the results from the shovel test pits (Appendix F, Figure 11).

The site is located on a rise west of the creek in sandy soil. The unusually high number of artifacts (both lithic material and fire-cracked rock) per shovel test pit and the presence of a feature (most likely a hearth) in STP # 139 indicate that this site was either repeatedly occupied or occupied for an extended period of time or both. On the basis of diagnostic artifacts from private collections, it appears that the site was repeatedly occupied from Paleo-Indian times through the Late Archaic (continuous occupation, however, is most unlikely). No diagnostic artifacts were recovered during this phase of work by the survey crew, so reliance on private collections was necessary for assigning the occupational period of the site.

SUBi 949 "Grinnell Garden"

This site was reported by Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Waiter. Their collections were photographed and are presented in Appendix B. Mr. Grinnell has some archaeological experience. He excavated a three-foot square in an area of high artifact concentration, and reported that he recovered artifacts up to a depth of three feet. He also reported uncovering an old smokehouse in

the vicinity of the barn and a historic dump on the property. This can be seen in Appendix F, Figure 12.

The site is located directly behind the Grinnell house and barn (Map reference 19/38.2, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). Artifacts are visible on the surface in the garden plot. The grassy knoll which extends west of the house toward the creek was shovel tested with artifacts recorded up to 100 meters west of the garden. Assuming that the site extended into the area disturbed by the house and barn, the site can be estimated as extending 100 meters north-south and 150 meters east-west, with the level area near the garden as the locus of highest artifact density. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, a feature (probably a hearth) was encountered in STP # 195. On the basis of artifacts in private collections, it appears that SUBi 949 is a large multicomponent Archaic (Brewerton) and possibly Early Woodland site (Adena).

SUBi 950 "Cook's Garden"

SUBi 950 is located on both the north and south sides of the house now occupied by Mrs. Walter Cook (Map reference 19/10, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). The site was mentioned by Mrs. Cook during the interview schedule, and artifacts from her collection were photographed (Appendix D).

The site was verified during the survey phase of the investigation, and a dense concentration of artifacts was noted in the garden which lies to the south of the house (Appendix F, Figure 13). Mrs. Cook also reported that artifacts were found in the field to the north of the house. The site appears to be approximately 100 meters north-south and 40 meters east-west and classified as Middle-Late Archaic. One Genesee projectile point was recorded by the survey team. Both Lamoka and Brewerton points are represented in the Cook collection. On the basis of Phase I investigation, it appears that SUBi 950 is a multicomponent site dating from the Middle to Late Archaic.

SUBi 951 "Kowalczyk Site"

SUBi 951 is a large (300 x 300 meters), multicomponent site located on the Kowalczyk farm (Map reference 19/43, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). The site was found in the field about 100 meters behind the Kowalczyk house and barn on the north side of the access road (Appendix F, Figure 14).

Three loci of artifact concentration were recorded for SUBi 951, each corresponding to a slight rise in the field. Artifacts which were collected included two Brewerton projectile points, two Genesee projectile points, one base from a Meadowood point, one untyped slate point, and a fragment from a bannerstone. Fire-cracked rock was also noted as occurring throughout the field.

No area could be identified as belonging to a particular occupational period on the basis of this phase of the investigation. Diagnostic artifacts were interdispersed throughout the field, with artifacts ranging from Middle Archaic to Early Woodland periods.

SUBi 952 "Toal Site"

SUBi 952 was a small flake scatter located in a plowed field on Leslie Toal's property (Map reference 19/30, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). This site contained a low density of artifacts (no diagnostics), and occupies a small sand rise to the west of the Tonawanda Creek. The site measures approximately 20 x 10 meters (Appendix F, Figure 15).

SUBi 953 "Allen-Davis Site"

SUBi 953 is located on property owned by Mr. Hume (Map reference 15/36, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9), and occurs on a rise in a cornfield to the west of the Little Tonawanda Creek (Appendix F, Figure 15).

The site measures approximately 50 x 50 meters and contained a concentration of flakes and tools but no diagnostic artifacts. Artifact density was low to moderate.

SUBi 954 "Blue Site"

SUBi 954 is located in a low-lying portion of a cornfield owned by Mr. Cook. The property is contiguous with the Hume property, but no property line indicates the boundary between 6/13 and 15/36 (Map reference 6/13, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9 and Figure 15).

The site measures approximately 35 x 35 meters and contains both flakes and tools. Diagnostic artifacts include a Susquehanna broad projectile point and possibly a Brewerton corner-notched or Perkioman point (the point is broken and difficult to classify).

This site is unusual in that it occurs in a low-lying area and is frequently flooded.

Although the Little Tonawanda may not have flooded in prehistoric times to the extent that it does now, it is probable that this site was only seasonally occupied.

SUBi 955 "Joy Site"

SUBi 955 is an isolated find. A single flake was discovered during the systematic surface survey of a cornfield on a large knoll to the west of Tonawanda Creek. Adjacent corn rows were surveyed intensively, but no other artifacts were discovered.

The property is owned by Joseph Joy (Map reference 18/79.2). The exact location is shown on Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9.

SUBi 956 "Sludge Site"

SUBi 956 is an isolated find. A single flake was discovered in a cornfield located west of the knoll on the Joy property (Map reference 18/79.2). The area around the flake was surveyed intensively, but no other cultural material was encountered. The exact location is shown on Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9 and Figure 17.

SUBi 957 "Hodgins Site"

SUBi 957 is located on a small rise west of the Tonawanda Creek on property owned by Kenneth Hodgins (Map reference 19/23, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). The site was discovered during the systematic surface survey of the Hodgins cornfields.

The site appears to have two loci of artifact concentration, although this is to some extent difficult to determine. One diagnostic artifact (a Brewerton projectile point) was recorded for this site (Appendix C). On the basis of our Phase I investigation, it is impossible to determine if there are two or more

sites or one site with two loci. Further work will be needed before a determination on this issue can be made.

SUBI 958 "Across the Creek Site"

SUBI 958 is located on a grassy knoll overlooking the Little Tonawanda Creek. It was discovered while digging shovel test pits on the Hensel property (Map reference 1/10, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9).

Cultural material was recovered from five shovel test pits and a projectile point base found on the surface near STP # 6 (Appendix F, Figure 19). Although the point base is somewhat difficult to categorize, it appears to belong to the Otter Creek classification, which places it in the Middle-Late Archaic occupational period. It was difficult to determine the size of the site due to the poor surface visibility, but it is estimated as encompassing an area 125 meters by 50 meters.

SUBI 959 "Gorecki Site"

SUBI 959 is a large site located on property owned by Mr. Gorecki (Map reference 19/13, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). There are at least four loci of artifact concentration which are now separated by modern buildings and Creek Road. It is possible that these loci are, in fact, different sites, but that is impossible to determine at this time (Appendix F, Figure 20).

Artifact concentrations were found in the cornfield to the south of the Gorecki house, in the planted field north of the barn (2 loci in this area) and on the level area in back of the houses on the opposite (west) side of Creek Road. Artifact density was high in all areas, especially in areas designated as area "C" and area "A".

Although many artifacts were noted, no diagnostics were recovered during the field survey. However, Mr. Gorecki has a collection of projectile points which he has collected from area "A" in which both Brewerton and Genesee points can be identified. The Kajawski collection is also from this site (Appendix D).

It was very difficult to estimate size of the concentration due to disturbances caused by house and road construction, but a rough approximation can be made. Area "A" contains artifacts in an area measuring approximately 100 meters x 150 meters. Area B measures approximately 150 meters x 150 meters to the north of the barn, but is dissected by access roads. Area "C" contains two loci: "C1" measuring 60 meters x 60 meters and "C2" measuring approximately 30 meters x 30 meters.

It may appear that area "C" should be considered a separate site, but the land separating areas A and B from area C is disturbed. Further testing is necessary in order to gather the necessary information which will allow for a classification of each of the sites sub-areas.

SUBI 960 "Hensel's Knoll"

SUBI 960 is located on a knoll east of the Little Tonawanda Creek on property owned by Herman Hensel (Map reference 1-10, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9).

No diagnostic artifacts were recovered during the survey, but Mr. Hensel has a collection which contains Brewerton and Genesee projectile points and

possibly a Woodland triangular point (Appendix D). Site size was difficult to estimate due to a very dense cover of alfalfa on the site and Mr. Hensel's desire that the area not be shovel tested until the alfalfa was cut. According to Mr. Hensel, artifacts can be found in approximately a 70 meter x 70 meter area with the area of densest artifact distribution occurring on the back side of the knoll toward the creek (Appendix F, Figure 21).

SUB1 "No Name"

This site consists of three possibly related isolated finds. Two flakes and a biface were recorded on the property of Mr. Hodgins (Map reference 19/23, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9 and Figure 22).

The area is a low-lying cornfield east of the Tonawanda Creek and north of the confluence of the Little Tonawanda and the Big Tonawanda. It is possible that other artifacts from this site were silted over in the recent flooding and not found during the surface survey. Subsurface testing will be necessary before a determination concerning this can be made.

SUB1 962 "Foster Site"

SUB1 962 is a historic foundation located off Dorman Road on property owned by Mr. Acomb (Map reference 19-24.1, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9).

The foundation is most likely the remains of a farmhouse that was associated with a barn foundation located across Dorman Road.

The foundation appears quite large and in good condition (Appendix F, Figure 23). The property is listed as belonging to a W. C. Foster in 1904 (Figure 5), a C. Foster in 1876 (Figure 6), and a Mrs. Churchill in 1866 (Figure 7). In order to determine the date of construction, a deed search and subsurface testing within the builders trench would be required.

SUB1 963 "Maple Dell Site"

SUB1 963 is a historic foundation located off Old Creek Road on the property owned by Mr. Keel (Map reference 6/62.2, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). The foundation was one part of the Maple Dell Farm, most likely the farm house.

The foundation is overgrown and it was difficult to determine its exact dimensions. A sketch map is provided in Appendix F, Figure 24. The property is listed as the Maple Dell Farm belonging to a Mrs. Ahl in 1904 (Figure 5). There is a house listed as belonging to a James Shepard at this location in 1876 (Figure 6), and a house belonging to J. G. Shepard is shown on the 1866 map (Figure 7). There was a series of outbuildings listed as associated with the Maple Dell Farm, but these were not located in this phase of the investigation.

SUB1 964 "L. Moulton Site"

SUB1 964 is a historic foundation located to the west of the Conrail railroad tracks off of Old Creek Road on the property owned by Mr. Buchenmeyer (Map reference 6/64, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). The area is completely overgrown, with the store wall and four concrete blocks the only visible remains (Appendix F, Figure 25).

There is a house shown at this location on the 1904 map as belonging to L. Moulton (Figure 5). This house is listed as belonging to a Laura Denslow in 1876 (Figure 6), and C. Denslow in 1866 (Figure 7). It was impossible to determine site size, and no outbuildings were located during this phase of the investigation, but several are noted in the 1904 map.

SUB1 965 "E. Moulton Site"

SUB1 965 is a historic foundation on the west side of Old Creek Road, north of the junction with Peaviner Road on property owned by Mr. Buckenmeyer (Map reference 6/5, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). The site is overgrown, but a 1.5 meter depression, with stones and historic artifacts, is easily discernible (Appendix F, Figure 26).

This foundation is listed as one of two adjacent structures belonging to E. Moulton on the 1904 map (Figure 5). The site does not appear on the 1876 map (Figure 6), but a structure belonging to B. Moulton is located in the area on the 1866 map (Figure 7). Although it is possible that an earlier structure existed, was destroyed, and another built during the interval between 1866 and 1904, the absence of the site on the 1876 map is most likely a surveyor's error.

SUB1 966 "J. B. Leonard Site"

SUB1 966 is a historic foundation located on the west side of Cookson Road on property owned by Mr. Putney (Map reference 15/13.1, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). The foundation is completely overgrown with no visible walls; a cellar hole, however, is easily discernible approximately 60 meters back from the road (Appendix F, Figure 27).

The site is listed as part of the Emerald Stock Farm belonging to J. B. Leonard in 1904 (Figure 5). A single building belonging to James Leonard appears at this location in 1876 (Figure 6), and a single building is listed at the site and belonging to H. Hunn on the 1866 map (Figure 7).

SUB1 967 "Cookson Mill"

SUB1 967 is the site of a saw and stave mill and is located west of the Tonawanda Creek and just south of Cookson Road. The property is now owned by Rodney Cook (Map reference 15/20, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 9). There are pieces of rough cut lumber, foundation stones and rubble located just to the west of the path and about 25 meters south of Cookson Road. There are visible remains of the mill dam in the creek, and the outline of the mill dam can be discerned (Appendix F, Figure 28).

A building appears at this location on the 1904 map, but is unlabeled (Figure 5). The 1876 map shows a building on this location, but is again unlabeled (Figure 6). A saw and stave mill, as well as a cooper's shop, appears on the 1866 map and is listed as belonging to A. H. Hunn (Figure 7).

SUB1 999 and SUB1 1000

SUB1 999 (Map reference 19/5, Map 1, and Appendix F, Figure 29) is an extremely large flake scatter along the eastern and northern edge of the cornfield. The size of the scatter is difficult to judge as the concentration of flakes varies over a large area. One Lamoka projectile point and one Brewerton corner-notched point were positively identified placing the site

in the Archaic tradition. One relatively large biface base measuring 7 centimeters wide was recovered and may possibly be a very large Meadowood point. An unidentified base fragment and blade were also observed as well as a pitted hammerstone. Also very evident was an extensive scatter of historic material such as broken ceramics, bottles, tile, plastic and rubber hose.

SUBi 1000 (Map reference 19/5, Map 1 and Appendix F, Figure 29) is a smaller flake scatter located on a small rise south of a sink hole and completely separated from SUBi 999. SUBi 1000 measures approximately 100 x 100 meters. Observed were numerous flakes and two projectile point blades, neither of which could be assigned to any particular culture. No flakes were observed between SUBi 999 and SUBi 1000 and no historic material is associated with SUBi 1000.

Of extreme importance are two patches of charred soil measuring approximately 30 cm. in diameter visible on the surface. One patch each is associated with SUBi 999 and SUBi 1000. Two possible explanations can be posited for these "features". They may be of modern origin resulting from the burning of fertilizer bags or they may be the remains of hearths associated with the occupation of the sites in question. I have ruled out the first explanation for several reasons. No unburned fragments are found in association with the charred areas, the field had not been fertilized, and it would be extremely coincidental that charred areas only occurred in close proximity with flake scatters unless they are somehow associated with these same scatters.

TABLE 4

STANDING STRUCTURE SURVEY SUMMARY

A. Creek Road North from Summerville Farm

<u>Present Day</u>	<u>1904 Map</u>	<u>1876 Map</u>	<u>1866 Map</u>
9778 Creek Rd. J. Hume, Jr., Owner Multiple barns, house & garage (looked like a conversion from a tenant house) Both sides of road. Appendix E Structure 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D	W.B., J.R. Hume, Owners, 3 houses, multiple buildings shown both sides of road	2 houses shown Robert Hume, Owner	O.F. Burns, Owner
No Visible Remains	Not Shown	House shown Erastus Horton, Owner	D.R. Norton, Owner
— Creek Rd. Owner not known (opposite H. Hensil) House & barn Appendix E Structure 2A, 2B	House & 3 buildings shown Mrs. E. Covert, Owner	Not Shown	Not Shown
9616 Creek Rd. H. Hensil, Owner House & shed Appendix E Structure 3A, 3B	W.R. Norton, Owner	Erastus Norton, Owner	Not Shown
9559 Creek Rd. J. Hume, Sr., Owner Modern house Appendix E Structure 4	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
9557 Creek Rd. Owner not known Modern house Appendix E Structure 5	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
9535 Creek Rd. Baylor, Owner House & outbuilding Appendix E Structure 6	House & buildings Shown H.O. Putnam Owner	Orrin Putnam, Owner	Initials O.P., Owner

TABLE 4 (cont'd.)

<u>Present Day</u>	<u>1904 Map</u>	<u>1876 Map</u>	<u>1866 Map</u>
9449 Creek Rd. Sputola, Owner Modern house (on the right at road bend just past Old Creek Rd.) Appendix E Structure 7	Not Shown	House shown J. Putnam, Owner	W. Ware, Owner
9351 Creek Rd. Krane, Owner House & barn Appendix E Structure 12A, 12B	House & building P. Garret, Owner	P. Garret, Owner	P. Grant, Owner
9301 Creek Rd. Owner not known Modern house Appendix E Structure 15	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
9295 Creek Rd. Owner not known House only Appendix E Structure 18	House & multiple buildings C. Brumstead, Owner	J. Sprague, Owner	Sprague, Owner
9452 Creek Rd. Owner not known Modern house Appendix E Structure 8	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
9394 Creek Rd. Hodgins, Owner House & barn Appendix B Structure 9A, 9B	House & multiple buildings. H.H. Buchholtz, Owner	Not Shown	Not Shown
9364 Creek Rd. Shrader, Owner House only Appendix E Structure 10	House & building H. Tay, Owner	Shown, no owner's name	N.K. Cone
9358 Creek Rd. M. Bridge, Owner Modern house Appendix E Structure 11	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown

TABLE 4 (con't.)

<u>Present Day</u>	<u>1904 Map</u>	<u>1876 Map</u>	<u>1866 Map</u>
9346 Creek Rd. Whitney, Owner House & barn Appendix E Structure 13A, 13B	House & building J. Patterson, Owner	R.D. Odion, Owner	Not Shown
9318 Creek Rd. Kowlaczyk, Owner Shed (that appears to once have been tenant house) Appendix E Structure 14A, 14B, 14C	House & multiple buildings, H.A. Huntington, Owner	A. Huntington, Owner	Mrs. Huntington, Owner
-- Creek Rd. Golanski, Owner (Opposite East Rd.) House converted from old school house Appendix E Structure 16	School #4	School #7	School #7
9250 Creek Rd. Hargraves House only Appendix E Structure 17	House & 2 buildings W. Plato, Owner	J. Osborne, Owner	Ellsborn, Owner
-- Creek Rd. Torcello Modern house Appendix E Structure 19	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
-- Creek Rd. J. Grinnell, Owner (corner Dorman & Creek Rd.) House & barns (1 opposite) Appendix E Structure 20A, 20B, 20C	Chas. W. Burke, Owner House & barn 2 barns opposite	J. Dorman, Owner	Dorman, Owner
9149 Creek Rd. Mrs. W. Cook, Owner House & barn Appendix E Structure 21A, 21B	House & buildings W. Plato, Owner	Addison Foster, Owner	W.W. Plato, Owner

TABLE 4 (cont'd.)

<u>Present Day</u>	<u>1904 Map</u>	<u>1876 Map</u>	<u>1866 Map</u>
-- Creek Rd. Mobil Oil Co. Pump Station Appendix E Structure 22	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
No Visible Remains	Barn shown opposite W. Plato just north of bend after Dorman Rd.	House shown A. Foster, Owner	House shown W. Plato, Owner
No Visible Remains	House & barn shown North of above W. Plato, Owner	Not Shown	Not Shown
9114 Creek Rd. Falkowski, Owner Modern house Appendix E Structure 23	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
-- Creek Rd. J. Klein, Owner Modern house Appendix E Structure 24	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
9079 Creek Rd. F. Gorecki, Jr. Owner Modern house Appendix E Structure 25	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
9082 Creek Rd. Lewandowski, Owner Modern house Appendix E Structure 30	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
-- Creek Rd. Kissell, Owner Modern house Appendix E Structure 26	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
9088 Creek Rd. M. Gorecki, Owner Modern house Appendix E Structure 29	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown

TABLE 4 (cont'd.)

<u>Present Day</u>	<u>1904 Map</u>	<u>1876 Map</u>	<u>1866 Map</u>
— Creek Rd. Kujawski, Owner Modern house Appendix E Structure 28	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
9079 Creek Rd. Gorecki, Owner House & barn Appendix E Structure 27A, 27B, 27C	House & multiple buildings, Mrs. A. Plato, Owner	2 houses shown Albert H. Plato, Owner (No visible remains 2nd house)	

B. Old Creek Road, from Brookville Road to Creek Road

Foundation Remains to Multiple Buildings Left side of road, just before access road to R.R. tracks on a knoll in woods next to road	Maple Dell Farm House & buildings Mrs. G. Ahl, Owner	James Sheppard	Name illegible
Building Remains and Well, dirt road crossing R.R. tracks on left ends at remains	2 houses & 4 build- ings shown L. Moulton, Owner	2 houses shown Laura Denslow, Owner	2 houses shown C. Denslow, Owner
No Visible Remains	2 houses & buildings J. Tenney, Owner (corner Old Creek & Peaviner Rd.)	House shown Drayton Sprague, Owner	W. Murford, Owner
Foundation Remains on right side of road just past Hunn Rd.	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
Foundation and Well Remains opposite above foundation noted above	House & buildings shown, E. Moulton, Owner	No owner's name	B. Moulton, Owner
9850 Old Creek Rd. K. Heale, Owner House and barns Appendix E Structure 31A, 31B	House & buildings B. Moulton, Owner	Byram Moulton, Owner	B. Moulton, Owner
9313 Old Creek Rd. Lapsch, Owner House & barn Appendix E Structure 32A, 32B	House & buildings H.D. & H.B. Lapp, Owners	David Lapp, Owner	D. Lapp, Owner .

TABLE 4 (cont'd.)

<u>Present Day</u>	<u>1904 Map</u>	<u>1876 Map</u>	<u>1866 Map</u>
No Visible Remains	Not Shown	School #7 shown on left side of road just past Lepsch farm	Building shown
9633 Old Creek Rd. K. Dempaki, Owner House & sheds Appendix E Structure 33	W. Van DeBogart, Owner	Woolcott Van DeBogart, Owner	R. Thorp, Owner
9590 Old Creek Rd. Kingsley, Owner Modern House Appendix E Structure 34	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
9569 Old Creek Rd. Owner not known House (no visible remains second house) Appendix E Structure 35A, 35B	House & 2 buildings B. Graham, Owner	E. Nichols, Owner	2 houses shown E. Nichols, owner
9558 Old Creek Rd. Hirsch, Owner House & barn Appendix E Structure 36A, 36B, 36C, 36D	House Shown W. Van DeBogart, Owner	W. Van De DeBogart, Owner	2 houses shown J. Leonard, Owner (no visible re- mains J.W. Fysh house)
— Old Creek Rd. Hirsch, Owner 2 houses, 1 barn Appendix E Structure 37A, 37B, 37C	House & building J. Brice, Owner	Not Shown	Not Shown
9510 Old Creek Rd. Hirsch, Owner House & barn Appendix E Structure 38A, 38B	House & building G. Robinson, Owner	Not Shown	Not Shown
Cor. of Creek Rd. Lapp, Owner House, barn, & foundation Appendix E Structure 39A, 39B, 39C	H.B. Cone, Owner House & multiple buildings	N.K. Cone, Owner	K. Cone, Owner

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

<u>Present Day</u>	<u>1904 Map</u>	<u>1876 Map</u>	<u>1866 Map</u>
C. <u>Hunn Road from Brookville Road to Old Creek Road</u>			
No Visible Remains	D. Kerr, Jr., Owner House & building	Not Shown	Not Shown
Hunn Rd. Owner not known Appendix E Structure 40	D. Kerr, Sr.. Owner	Mr. Williams, Owner	J. Harris, Owner
Hunn Rd. Owner not known Trailer Appendix E Structure 41	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
Hunn Rd. B. Buckenmeyer, Owner House & buildings Appendix E Structure 42A, 42B	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
No Visible Remains	3 buildings shown on left side of road just before Old Creek Rd. H. Lapp, Owner	Not Shown	Not Shown

D. Peaviner Road, from Alexander Road to Old Creek Road

Foundation and timbers remain @1/2 way between Alexander and Old Creek Rds. on the left in tall brush area in a large corn- field.	Building belonging to L. Moulton shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
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E. Cookson Road, from Alexander Road to Tonawanda Creek

<u>Present Day</u>	<u>1904 Map</u>	<u>1876 Map</u>	<u>1866 Map</u>
3932 Cookson Rd. Owner not known (1st house on right) Appendix E Structure 43	Not Shown	Not Shown	Not Shown
3936 Cookson Rd. Bauer, Owner House & garage Appendix E Structure 44	House & 2 buildings W. Leonard, Owner	Not Shown	Not Shown

TABLE 4 (cont'd.)

<u>Present Day</u>	<u>1904 Map</u>	<u>1876 Map</u>	<u>1866 Map</u>
Foundation remaining near apple trees, set back @ 25 yds, from road on left-hand side of the road after a left curve in road.	House & buildings J.B. Leonard, Owner	James Leonard, Owner	H. Hunn, Owner
Unoccupied house & buildings on private drive on left side of road when road curves to the right. Appendix E Structure 45A, 45B, 45C	House & buildings H. Hunn, Owner	Lloyd W. Carter, Owner	L.W. Carter, Owner
4213 Cookson Rd. R. Cook, Owner (Last house before bridge is out) House only No visible remains Mill buildings shown opposite. Appendix E Structure 46	House & buildings shown w/buildings opposite	House shown w/ buildings opposite H. Hunn, Owner	House shown J.P. Tann, Owner Copper Shop, saw and stave mill shown opposite

F. Cookson Road from Tonawanda Creek to Old Creek Road

No Visible Remains	House & building shown M.J. Hunn, Owner	No owner's name	Initials R.T.
No Visible Remains	House & 2 buildings shown R. Brice, Owner	Initials J.C.	J. Carle, Owner
4284 Cookson Rd. Owner not known House & shed Appendix E Structure 47	House & building shown, L. Shugh, Owner	Woolcott Van DeBogart, Owner	Initials J.T.

G. Dorman Road, from Creek Road to Old Creek Road

9322 Dorman Rd. Weldon, Owner Appendix E Structure 50	Not Shown	Sweeny, D. Owner	Not Shown
9262 Dorman Rd. Alcomb, Owner Appendix E Structure 54A, 54B, 54C	House & buildings M. Dunlap, Owner	No owner's name	J.E. Plat, Owner

TABLE 4 (cont'd.)

<u>Present Day</u>	<u>1904 Map</u>	<u>1876 Map</u>	<u>1866 Map</u>
9265 Dorman Rd. Easton, Owner Appendix E Structure 53A, 53B	House & buildings shown, J. Taylor, Owner	Not Shown	Not Shown
No Visible Remains	House & buildings shown next to Dunlap, R.B. Merritt, Owner	Not Shown	Not Shown
9284 Dorman Rd. Owner not known House only Appendix E Structure 52	W.J. Ehaney, Owner	Not Shown	Not Shown
9291 Dorman Rd. Owner not known Appendix E Structure 51	House & buildings shown, C.C. Dorman, Owner	C. Dorman, Owner	C. Dorman, Owner
No Visible Remains	Not Shown	House shown A. Foster, Owner	Not Shown
Foundations & barn remain Appendix E Structure 49	House & buildings shown, W.C. Foster, Owner	C. Foster, Owner	Mrs. Churchill, Owner
No Visible Remains	House & buildings D. Sweeny, Owner	F. Pinder, Owner	F. Pinder, Owner
-- Dorman Rd. Foster, Owner (at bend in road just before Cookson Rd.) Appendix E Structure 48A, 48B	House & building D. Sweeny, Owner	No house shown David Sweeny property	House Shown S. Churchill, Owner

FIGURE 5

1904 Map

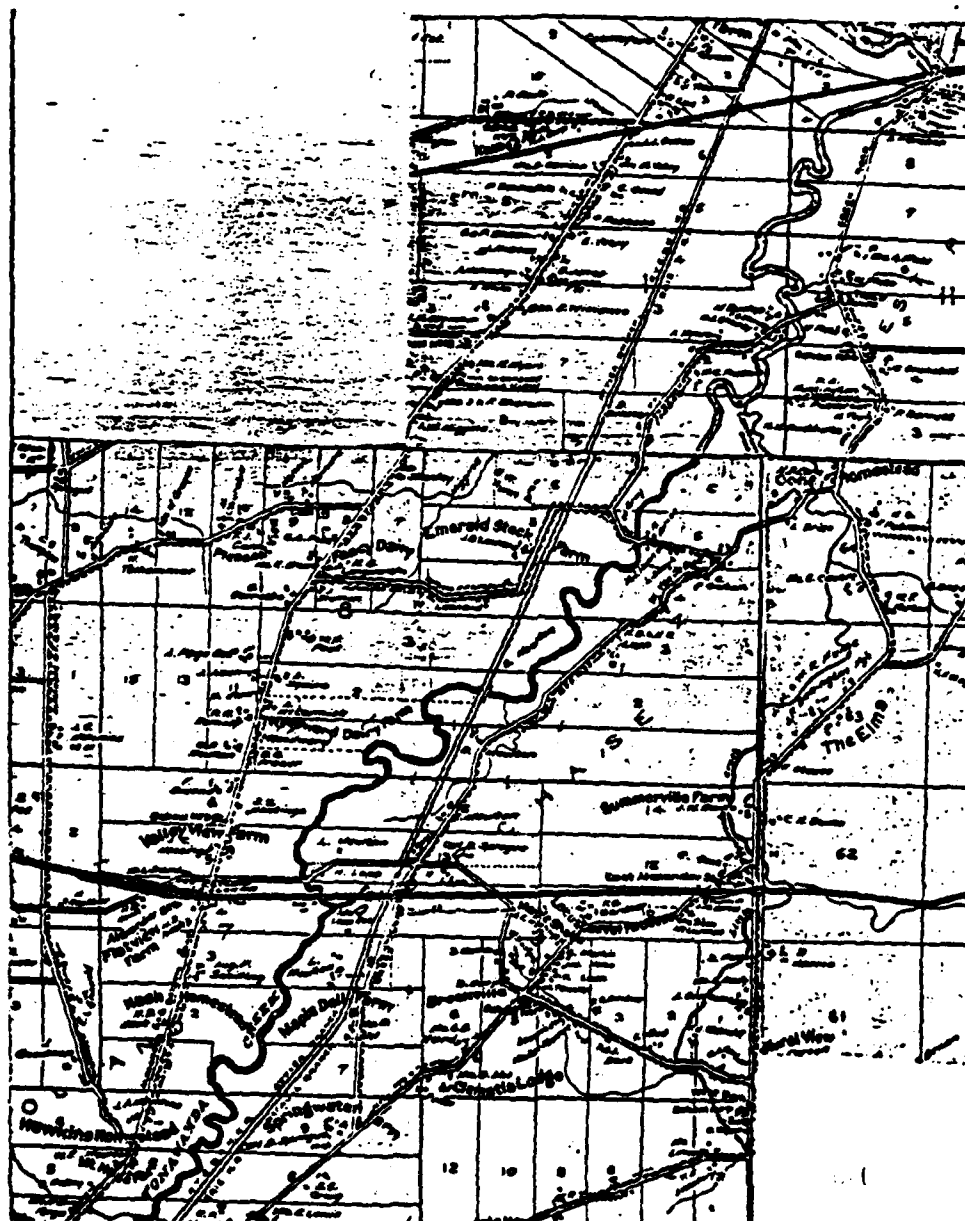


FIGURE 6
1876 Map

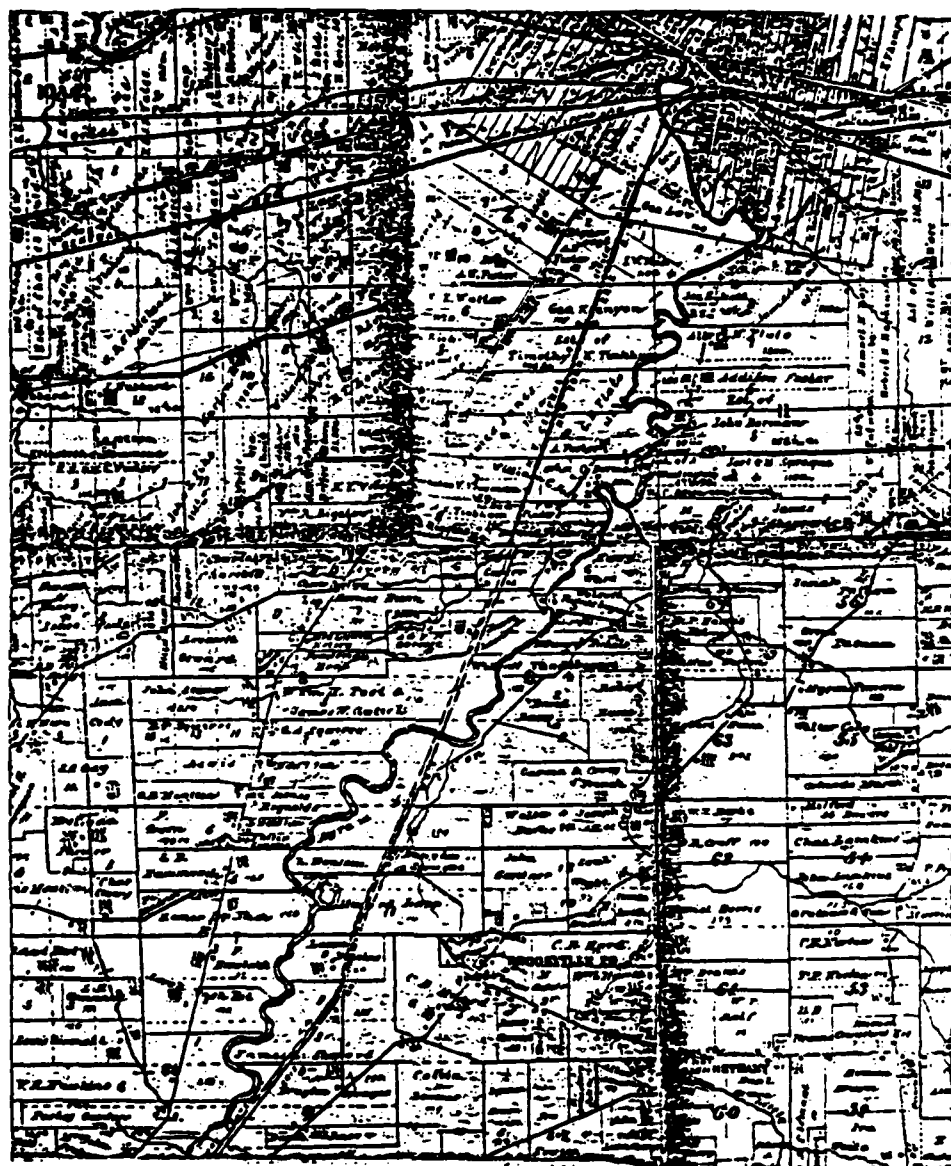
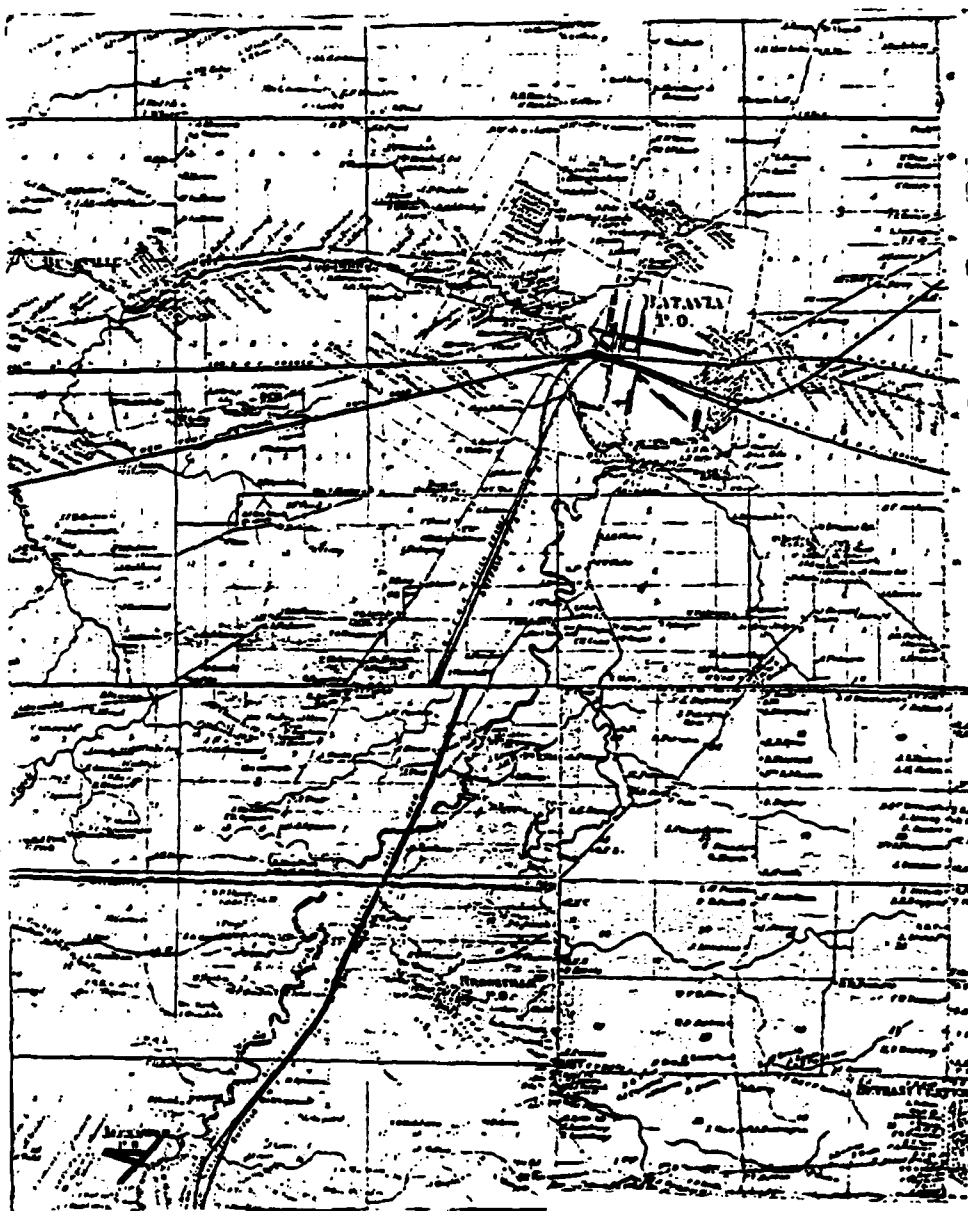


FIGURE 7

1866 Map



5.3 STANDING STRUCTURE - DISCUSSION (M. Bailey)

The houses discussed in the following paragraphs are far from being the only "old" or interesting houses in the area. They are, however, the more remarkable of the houses in the area. They were selected for discussion for a number of varying criteria. Each one of the houses has an interesting aspect to its style, age, condition or history. Most of these houses are in exceptional condition; while there are other houses of similar style and age, few are in the condition of those discussed below.

One of the most interesting farms in the area is owned by Charles Hirsch, and is located on the corner of Old Creek Road and Cookson Road. The house was built by Woolcott Van DeBogart, and is approximately 160 years old. The farm was the site of the first Genesee County fair in 1840 and the second annual fair in October of 1841. The farm boasted a half-mile race track where the fair races were held. Van DeBogart owned much of the property in the area and raised racing horses. It is unfortunate that the house no longer retains its original appearance. At one time the house sported a large cupola and a large porch on the front and left sides of the house (Appendix E, Structure 35A).

James Grinnell's home on the corner of Dorman Road and Creek Road is a beautiful example of a Greek Revival house. The oldest section of the house was built in approximately 1815-1820 by John Dorman of Vermont. The Greek Revival section of the house was added in about 1835. The house has been maintained in near original condition. The oldest section of the house has a working Rumsford fireplace, and the original six-hole outhouse is still in place, as well as the attached servants quarters. The attic still has the original coffin board floor common to Vermont homes of the period (Appendix E, Structure 20A).

The Silesky home on upper Creek Road is remarkable for the exquisite Barge-board trim. Difficult to date, the house was possibly built in the 1840's. The house was owned in the 1870's by a local historical celebrity named Joseph Scott, the first local milk peddler.

The best known of the local homesteads is Summerville Farm, currently owned by the Kirsch family. Owned by the Burke family during the nineteenth century, the house was often visited by the "Swedish Nightingale", Jenny Lind. Joseph Burke was the violinist who accompanied Miss Lind on her tours. The two reportedly had a close relationship. The house at one time had a wide veranda across its front. It is unfortunate that much of this house is no longer in its original condition.

Structure Inventory Forms for all structure within the project area have been completed as requested by the New York State Division of Historic Preservation. These are included as Appendix E.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 LEGAL BASIS

Since the 1960's, the legal basis for the preservation and recovery of archaeological data threatened by federally funded projects has rapidly emerged. Through such major legislation as the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190; 83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321-4327), Executive Order 11593 of 1971 on the Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (36 FR 8921; 16 U.S.C. 470), and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 174; 16 USC Sec. 469a) archaeologists now participate in the planning stage of federally funded or licensed projects by providing input on decisions regarding the protection of potentially significant cultural properties. Federal agencies, as a result, have been required to institute procedures and regulations for the conduct of cultural resources surveys performed for projects under the auspices of these agencies. Included in these procedures are guidelines for data recovery and reporting.

Divisions such as the Department of the Interior (National Park Service), Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Land Management, and the Army Corps of Engineers, among others, have responded by providing substantive guidelines to agencies and individuals undertaking the identification, protection, and/or recovery of cultural resources as part of federally funded projects. In the Northeast, the majority of such projects fall under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Army Corps of Engineers. Although each contracting agency has various requirements specific to their agency's particular needs, a majority of the guidelines share fundamental points necessary for high quality reportage.

A variety of survey types exist which correspond to assorted levels of planning for sponsored projects. The purpose and goals of these types differ, and therefore the degree of intensity of data compilation and reporting varies accordingly. The three most common levels of cultural resource survey and planning are: (1) Project Assessment Survey; (2) Reconnaissance Survey; (3) Intensive Survey. Each of these survey types is discussed below.

The Project Assessment Survey represents one of the most general levels of project planning. Usually at this stage, planners identify a large area within which they anticipate locating alternative locations for construction. The purpose of the cultural resource assessment surveys is to provide information to planners on general locations within the specified area where there is a likelihood of encountering cultural resources. This enables engineers to incorporate this information in subsequent design stages where actual alternatives are selected and to attempt to avoid disturbing these known archaeological areas. For the archaeologist, the goal of this type of survey is to combine documentary research, informant interviews, and limited testing to delineated sections of land within the impact area that have a high, low, or unknown potential for containing prehistoric and historic resources. The achievement of these goals is the completion of sensitivity maps and the explicit justification of the results.

The Reconnaissance Survey represents a more specific level in an agency's planning process and more specific information is needed to guide planning decisions. The purpose of a reconnaissance survey is to locate and describe

significant, or potentially significant, sites which may exist within the proposed impact area. The archaeologist's goal is to utilize background research strategies, sampling methodologies, and subsurface testing to thoroughly investigate possible alignments and to determine the presence or absence of prehistoric or historic sites within the proposed project area. The achievement of these goals should result in the location of all potentially significant sites and recommendations concerning the methodology to be employed in the evaluation of their significance.

The Intensive Survey requires an indepth examination of sections of the project area that contain sites. The purpose of an intensive survey is to further examine sites located during reconnaissance survey in order to provide sufficient information to allow a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places by the federal agency. The archaeologist's goals are 1) to delimit the horizontal and vertical extent of each site in relation to the proposed project elements; 2) to determine the cultural affiliations or time span of the components of the site; and 3) to supply sufficient data on the site in reference to the criteria for eligibility to the National Register to allow a determination. It is this stage of research which directly affects the protection of significant, or potentially significant, sites.

The guidelines provided by the Army Corps of Engineers relating to cultural resources demonstrate marked correspondence with the survey types mentioned in the preceding discussion. According to the Army Corps' guidelines a Reconnaissance Survey consists of "a literature search and records review plus an on the ground surface examination of selected portions of the area to be affected, adequate to assess the general nature of the resources present and the probable impact of alternative plans under construction... Normally, a reconnaissance level investigation will not yield information of adequate scope to serve as the basis for requesting determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places" (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources 33CFR part 305).

In Intensive Survey (referred to as a "Cultural Resources Survey" in the Army Corps' guidelines) consists of "an intensive on the ground survey and testing of an area sufficient to determine the number and extent of the resources present, their cultural and scientific importance, and to estimate the time and cost for preserving, recovering or otherwise mitigating adverse effects on them... A survey level investigation will result in data adequate to determine resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places" (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources 33CFR part 305).

The presentation of archaeological data in this report has been designed to correspond to the guidelines set forth in the Reconnaissance level survey discussion. Where possible some information relating to the chronological component of the site has been provided, but this should be viewed as preliminary information only. No determination for the inclusion of sites in the National Register of Historic Places is possible from the results presented in this report.

The recommendation for further work are designed to fulfill the criteria necessary to allow for an evaluation of these sites in relation to the criteria necessary for inclusion of sites in the National Register. As such, the recommendations presented are not only suggested methodologies for the collection of scientific information, but are guidelines for the fulfillment of our legal obligation.

6.2 SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the nineteen archaeological sites found during this Phase I survey, nine prehistoric sites have been identified as requiring intensive Phase II site examination. They are: SUBI 947, SUBI 948, SUBI 949, SUBI 950, SUBI 951, SUBI 954, SUBI 959, SUBI 999, and SUBI 1000 (see Table 5).

As previously mentioned, SUBI 947 may not be impacted if the most recent map provided by the Army Corps is employed (Figure 3). If the site is impacted, the vertical and horizontal extension of the site will need to be determined, a systematic surface collection will need to be conducted, and portions of the site excavated to determine the integrity of the site and to check for subsurface features.

As intact subsurface features have already been identified for SUBI 948, an intensive Phase II site examination must be conducted prior to construction. Further work should include a systematic surface collection, a determination of the horizontal and vertical extension of the site, and the digging of 1 x 1 meter excavation units in order to further test for subsurface features.

SUBI 949 will require extensive testing by shovel tests (as the area is in pasture) in order to delimit the horizontal and vertical extension of the site, and the digging of 1 x 1 meter excavation units to check for undisturbed subsurface features. In addition, a sample collection from the historic dump should be taken.

SUBI 950 extends to both the north and south side of Mrs. Cook's house. South of the house a systematic surface collection should be undertaken, as the area is a garden. North of the house, site delimitation may have to be accomplished by means of shovel testing, as the field was planted with alfalfa. In addition, 1 x 1 meter excavation units should be placed on both sides of the house to check for subsurface features.

SUBI 951 is a large site and will require a systematic surface collection in order to define the horizontal extension of the site and to precisely map those areas of artifact concentration mentioned in Section 4.3. In addition, 1 x 1 meter excavation units should be placed in order to test for subsurface features and to delimit the vertical extension of the site.

Although SUBI 954 is relatively small, the number of tools and the presence of Transitional Period artifacts indicate that this site may be unique to this area. A systematic surface collection and the digging of 1 x 1 meter excavation units is recommended in order to delimit the horizontal and vertical extension of the site and to test for the possibility of subsurface features.

SUBI 959 is a large site or possibly a complex of smaller sites. A systematic surface collection will be required for both areas "A" and "B". Area "C" is in pasture and site delimitation will require shovel testing both subunits. One-by-one meter excavation units should be placed in all three areas in order to test for the vertical extension of artifact distribution and to test for subsurface features. A determination of the number of sites in this complex should be possible following this phase of investigation.

Six prehistoric sites have been identified as requiring further work, but are smaller, less complex (based on the results of this investigation), and should be easier to test. These sites are: SUBI 952, SUBI 953, SUBI 957,

SUB1 958, SUB1 960, and SUB1 961.

SUB1 952 is a small flake scatter. A systematic surface collection and the placement of a limited number of 1 x 1 meter excavation units would delimit the site (horizontally and vertically) and test for subsurface features.

SUB1 953 is more complex in that a number of tools were noted as being present on the site. Artifact density was rather low and a limited number of 1 x 1 meter excavation units in conjunction with a systematic surface collection would adequately test this site.

SUB1 957 will require a systematic surface survey in order to delimit and precisely map the two loci of artifact concentration mentioned in Section 4.3. In addition, 1 x 1 meter excavation units should be placed in each of these loci in order to determine whether these are two loci of a single site or are, in fact, two separate sites, as well as to test for subsurface features.

SUB1 958 will require a systematic surface survey and the digging of 1 x 1 meter units in order to delimit the horizontal and vertical extension of the site, as well as to test for subsurface features. This site could provide interesting data to compare with other Middle-Late Archaic sites in the project area, in that it is the only site in which Otter Creek projectile points were found.

SUB1 960 will require a systematic surface collection and the digging of 1 x 1 meter excavation units in order to delimit the horizontal and vertical extension of the site and to test for subsurface features. The systematic surface survey will be especially important here because surface visibility was poor and Mr. Hensel did not want this knoll shovel tested until his crop of alfalfa was cut. As a result, we were unable to approximate boundaries except by informant information.

This site may also contain some Early Woodland lithics, but this will have to be verified in the Phase II investigation.

SUB1 961 will not require a systematic surface survey, but the area in between the location of the three isolated finds should be examined intensively. The placement of 1 x 1 meter excavation unit in each of the areas designated as the locus of the isolated find is also recommended. This will allow for a determination concerning the possibility that these isolated finds are part of a larger complex. The rationale here is that not only are the isolated finds in proximity to each other, but that the area is also a high priority area in which no site was discovered.

SUB1 999 and SUB1 1000 will require extensive testing by surface collection and 1 x 1 meter squares to delimit the horizontal and vertical extent of both sites and to check for undisturbed subsurface features.

Two prehistoric sites, SUB1 955 and SUB1 959, are considered isolated finds and no further work is recommended for these sites.

All six historic sites are recommended for further work. All sites will

require deed searches, clearing the site of overgrown vegetation, and precise mapping of the site. SUBi 963, SUBi 964, SUBi 965, and SUBi 966 are shown with outbuildings on the 1904 maps. The location of the these outbuildings and their mapping should also be included in Phase II investigation. The builder's trench for all buildings should be tested (either by means of shovel test pits or 1 x 1 meter excavation units) in order to determine the date of construction for the buildings. The creek bed should be intensively examined and all remains of the mill and associated dams and raceways should be precisely mapped for SUBi 967.

It is recommended that Phase II work be carried out in the spring. The ideal time for this would be just after plowing to allow for maximum surface visibility. This is especially important with regard to conducting a systematic surface collection and for the identification of activity areas within the sites.

TABLE 5

SITE SUMMARY

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>Map Reference</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
SUB1 947	Middle-Late Archaic	19/32	Intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 948	Paleo-Indian - Late Archaic	19/26	Intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 949	Late Archaic	19/38.2	Intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 950	Middle-Late Archaic	19/10	Intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 951	Middle Archaic-Early Woodland	19/43	Intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 952	Unknown	19/30	Less intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 953	Unknown	15/36	Less intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 954	Late Archaic-Transitional	6/13	Intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 955	Unknown	18/79.2	No further work
SUB1 956	Unknown	18/79.2	No further work
SUB1 957	Unknown	19/23	Less intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 958	Middle-Late Archaic	1/10	Less intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 959	Middle-Late Archaic	19/5 & 19/33	Intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 960	Middle Archaic-Early Woodland		Less intensive Phase II investigation

TABLE 3 (cont'd.)

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>Map Reference</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
SUB1 961	Unknown		Less intensive Phase II investigation
SUB1 962	Historic		Deed search, mapping, test builders trench
SUB1 963	Historic		Deed search, mapping, test builders trench, locate outbuilding
SUB1 964	Historic	6/64	Deed search, mapping, test builders trench, locate outbuilding
SUB1 965	Historic		Deed search, mapping, test builders trench, locate outbuilding
SUB1 966	Historic	15/13.1	Deed search, mapping, test builders trench, locate outbuilding
SUB1 967	Historic		Deed search, mapping, test builders trench, locate outbuilding
SUB1 999	Middle-Late Archaic	19/5	Intensive Phase II investigations
SUB1 1000	Unknown	19/5	Intensive Phase II investigations

VII. SUMMARY

In September and October, 1979, the Public Archaeology Facility at SUNY-Binghamton conducted an archaeological reconnaissance, Phase I survey of that area of the Tonawanda Creek watershed that will be impacted by the construction of the Batavia Reservoir Compound by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District. The area to be affected can be described, in general terms, as the floodplain of the Tonawanda Creed between Batavia and Alexander, Genesee County, New York.

Methodology employed during the field investigation consisted of subsurface testing by means of shovel test pits, systematic surface survey of plowed fields, and walkover survey of grass-covered areas. During the survey, twenty-one new archaeological sites were recorded. Of these, one, SUBi 948, had a reported paleo-Indian component; eleven had a Middle to Late Archaic component (SUBi 947, SUBi 948, SUBi 949, SUBi 950, SUBi 951, SUBi 954, SUBi 958, SUBi 959, SUBi 960, SUBi 999, and SUBi 1000); one, SUBi 954, had Transitional component, and two, SUBi 951 and SUBi 960, had a possible Early Woodland component. Six prehistoric sites were unclassified (SUBi 952, SUBi 953, SUBi 955, SUBi 956, SUBi 957, and SUBi 964). SUBi 962 and SUBi 967 were historic foundations.

Nine prehistoric sites are recommended for intensive Phase II investigation. They are SUBi 947, SUBi 948, SUBi 949, SUBi 950, SUBi 951, SUBi 954, SUBi 959, SUBi 999, and SUBi 1000. Six prehistoric sites are recommended for less intensive Phase II investigation. They are SUBi 952, SUBi 953, and SUBi 957, SUBi 958, SUBi 960, and SUBi 961. Two prehistoric sites, SUBi 955 and SUBi 956, require no further work. All six historic sites will require deed searches, precise measuring and mapping, and subsurface testing of the builders trench, if possible.

Of the total project area, 39% was intensively surveyed by means of systematic surface survey or shovel testing, 31% was walked over, and 30% was not surveyed, as it was either open water or swampland.

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BATAVIA RESERVOIR COMPOUND
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

By

J. Terrence McCabe and A. Peter Mair II

Albert A. Dekin, Jr.

Principal Investigator

Appendices

Army Corps of Engineers

Buffalo District

October 1980

APPENDIX A

Scope of Work



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BUFFALO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1776 NIAGARA STREET
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14207

Contract No. DACW49-79-C-0072
NCBSP

80 JUL 30

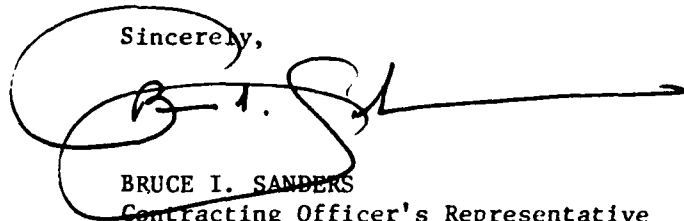
Dr. Albert A. Dekin, Jr.
Director, Public Archaeology Facility
Department of Anthropology
SUNY at Binghamton
Binghamton, NY 13901

Dear Dr. Dekin:

Enclosed are the review comments of the Buffalo District and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on the "Batavia Reservoir Compound Phase I Archaeological Summary", prepared by your facility under the above referenced contract. These comments should be considered when preparing the report for final submittal.

It is also requested, for ease in handling, that the main report text be bound separately from the Appendices. Only the original of Appendix "E", corrected in accordance with the SHPO comments, is required for this submittal. Appendix "E" should be deleted and so marked in the contents of the ten (10) additional copies required by paragraph 21 of the Scope of Work.

Sincerely,



BRUCE I. SANDERS
Contracting Officer's Representative

2 Incl
As stated

BUFFALO DISTRICT

Branch/Office NCBED-PE Reviewers Richard H. Lewis/Joseph Hassey Phone 876-5454*ext*Subject: Batavia Reservoir Compound Phase I
Archaeological SummaryDate 10 July 1980

CMT NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
1	Cover Sheet	If Dr. Deken acted as the Principal Investigator, he should be so identified on the cover sheet.
2	Page 1 1.1 Para. 2	The second sentence "This action is being" should be changed to read "This action was taken."
3	Page 2 1.3	This section should be replaced with the new section attached as Inclosure 1.
4	Page 9 Figure 2	This figure should be replaced with figure attached as Inclosure 2.
5	Page 10	The phrase "on the Knowlton Farm" should be deleted to protect the site location.
6	Page 101	"Army Corps of Engineers Guidelines No. 305" should be changed to read "U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources 33 CFR part 305."
7	Appendix B	The vita of McCabe, Mair, Davis, McGregor, and Bailey should be included in this Appendix.
8	Appendix C	3X5 Photographs of the structures should be attached to the Building/Structure Inventory Forms.
9	Appendix C	There are no photographs for the following pages: 224, 234, 252, 260, 264, 266, 268, 284, and 288.
10	Appendix	Some of the photographs which are included in this appendix are not identified on the Build/Structure Inventory Forms or in the body of the report. Why were they included?



NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION Agency Building 1, Empire State Plaza Albany, New York 12238 Information 518 474-0136
Orin Lehman, Commissioner

June 27, 1980

Mr. Donald Liddell
Chief, Engineering Division
Dept. of the Army
Buffalo District, Corps of Engineers
1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, N.Y. 14207

Dear Mr. Liddell:

Batavia Reservoir Compound
Genesee County, New York

We have reviewed the cultural resource reconnaissance report on this project and wish to make a few comments. The survey seems to be complete and the recommendations are in order. However, the structure survey forms do not provide sufficient information for us to evaluate them. The contact prints are not adequate particularly in cases where the structure may well be eligible for the National Register. Photos should be attached to the form as indicated on the form and in the enclosed manual. Also, an overall map should be included with forms keyed to it. This can be a USGS map if scale is a problem. We suggest you have your consultants follow the instructions in the manual for architectural and historical information as well.

Due to the large number of structures included in this study, it may be beneficial to wait until you know which structures are to be affected before a detail study is made.

Please call Bruce Fullem at 518-474-3176 should you wish to discuss this matter in detail.

Sincerely,

Stephen J. Raiche
Director
Historic Preservation Field
Services

BF:mr

Enc.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BUFFALO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1776 NIAGARA STREET
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14207

NCBED-P Re: DACW49-79-C-0072

7 March 1980

Dr. Albert A. Dekin Jr.
Director, Public Archaeology Facility
Department of Anthropology
S.U.N.Y at Binghamton
Binghamton, New York 13901

Dear Dr. Dekin:

Enclosed are reviews from the Buffalo District and the New York State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey report written by your facility under the referenced contract. Also enclosed is a marked-up copy of the revision to the Recommendation section, and a map which should be substituted for Figure III in your report. The reviewer's comments should be considered when you prepare the report for final submittal and included as an appendix to the final report.

Your cooperation in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, "B. I. Sanders", is written over a circular stamp. The signature is in dark ink and is somewhat stylized.

4 Incls
as stated

BRUCE I. SANDERS
Contracting Officer's Representative



NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION Agency Building 1 Empire State Plaza Albany, New York 12238 Information 518 474 0456
Orin Lehman Commissioner

December 21, 1979

Kenneth R. Hallock
Acting Chief, Engineering Division
Department of the Army
Buffalo District, Corps of Engineers
1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, New York 14207

Attention: Richard Lewis

Gentlemen:

"Batavia Reservoir Compound Phase I
Archaeological Summary"
Batavia Reservoir Compound
Tonawanda Creek, between Alexander and
Batavia
Genesee County

Thank you for consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concerning the above-referenced report.

It is the opinion of the SHPO that the report represents a professional effort, and that the further archeological investigation that is recommended should be undertaken. Further, we understand that the nature and scope of the project have changed a bit recently, and that we do not have a current assessment of what specific structures may be affected by the proposed undertaking. When you have determined what structures may be affected, please provide us with additional information on each so that our office can provide you with additional comments. For each structure, we request:

1. mapped location (one master map could also be used)
2. original photograph
3. blue building/structure inventory form (see enclosed sample)
4. description of potential effect upon building.

If you should have any questions, please contact the project review staff at 518-474-3176.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By Stephen J. Raiche, Director
Historic Preservation Field
Services

LRK:mr
Enc.

Incl 2

BUFFALO DISTRICT

Branch/Office NCBED-PE Reviewer Richard H. Lewis Ext. No. 876-5454Subject: Tonawanda Creek Cultural Resources Report Date 5 November 1979

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
1	1.1	Army Corps of Engineers Buffalo Region should be changed to read U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Buffalo District
2	1.1	Map 1 should be changed to Figure II
3	1.3	two shallow retention reserviors should be changed to two shallow detention reserviors
4	1.3	5,300 acres should be changed to 4,865 acres
5	Figure II	The words Figure 4 on the bottom right corner should be deleted.
6	Figure III	This figure is poorly reproduced. This map was sent to show the diff- erence between the two plans. It is suggested the map inclosed (labeled Figure III) be substituted for this figure.
7	2.3	It is suggested that this section be expanded to describe the vehicular and walk over surveys

Incl 1

BUFFALO DISTRICT

Branch/Office NCBED-PE Reviewer Richard H. Lewis Ext. No. 876-5454Subject: Tonawanda Creek Cultural Resources Report Date 5 November 1979

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
8	Pgs. 14-17	This table should be labeled Table I and identified as such on page 13.
9	Pg. 15	What does the phrase "Only peripheral use of the house" mean?
10	Pgs. 18-20	This table should be labeled Table II and identified as such on page 13.
11	2.5.1	"galical" should be glacial
12	2.5.2	What does the first paragraph of this section mean? (especially the second sentence.)
13	Pg. 33 Pa 1	"provate" should be private.
→ 14	Pg. 43 Pa 1	"Artifacts were processed according to standard procedure." The meaning of standard procedure should be explained as all of the readers of this report will not be familiar with the procedures of archaeology.

BUFFALO DISTRICT

Branch/Office NCBED-PE Reviewer Richard H. Lewis Ext. No. 876-5454Subject: Tonawanda Creek Cultureal Resources Report Date 5 November 1979

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
15	Pg.46-56	✓ This table should be labeled Table III and identified as such in the text.
16	Pg.56 Figure 4	✓ The quality of reproduction is poor. A key should be provided to identify what the circles and squares represent.
17	Figure 6,7, 14,&15	✓ STP with artifact is identified in the key as an open circle, It is shown in the figures as a circle with an X.
18	Pgs.116-127	✓ This table should be labeled Table IV and identified as such in the text.
19	Figures 24-26	✓ The reproduction of these figures is poor.
20	Recommendations	✓ This entire section should be expanded to explain the recommendation in terms of the National Register criteria. It seems the site for which the recommendations are made all have the potential to yield scientific information. This statement should be tied into the recommendations. (The additional pages which were submitted have clarified this point)

PART IISection F - Description/Specifications

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The purpose of this contract is to locate and assess known and unknown cultural resources sites, objects, and structures within the environmental impact area of the Tonawanda Creek Watershed Interim Flood Management Study as shown on Map 1. This action is being taken pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665); the National Environment Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190); Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," 13 May 1971 (36 F.R. 8921); Preservation of Historic and Archeological Data, 1974 (P.L. 93-291); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800); and 33 CFR Part 305, Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources.

2. This cultural resource survey report will serve several functions. The report will be used as a planning tool which will aid the Corps in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect our cultural heritage. It shall also be a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only fulfills mandated legal requirements but also serves as a scientific reference for future professional studies. As such, the report's content must not only be descriptive but also analytic in nature (P.L. 93-291, proposed rule-making 36 CFR Part 66).

3. The Contractor shall perform this work in a manner which will insure the greatest contribution to the history and prehistory of New York.

4. The Contractor shall conduct this work in close cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Evidence of such cooperation will be documented in the report.

5. The extent and character of the work to be accomplished by the Contractor shall be subject to the general supervision, direction, control, and approval of the Contracting Officer.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

6. The Contractor shall conduct a cultural resources reconnaissance survey as defined in 33 CFR Part 305.13e. This survey shall include but not be limited to; an intensive on-the-ground survey supplemented by shovel testing where necessary; and a literature search and records review in order to locate and assess all cultural resources sites, objects, and buildings within the environmental impact area of the study.

7. The Contractor shall keep standard field records which may be reviewed by the Contracting Officer. These records shall include but not be limited to field notebooks, site survey forms, field maps, photographs, and stratigraphic profiles.

Request for Proposals No. DACW49-79-R-0018

PART IISection F - Description/Specifications

8. The Contractor shall obtain permission from the appropriate land-owners to enter their property for the purposes of conducting the field survey and testing. The Contracting Officer will provide a letter of introduction to the Contractor to aid in obtaining access to this private property.

9. The field survey shall be closely coordinated with the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to have a representative of the Buffalo District present during the field survey.

REPORT REQUIREMENTS

10. The Contractor shall prepare a report detailing the work done, study rationale, survey results, recommendations for additional work, and testing on sites which appear to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The report shall include but not be limited to the following sections: an abstract, an introduction, a brief section placing the project area in a regional context, a section on the methodology employed, a brief evaluation of previous work done in the area, an evaluative inventory of cultural resources in the project area, recommendations for testing of sites which appear in general terms to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, a concise definitive summary, and references. The above items may not necessarily be discrete units but shall be readily discernible to the reader.

11. The abstract shall be a synopsis of the report where the reader may find the general conclusions and recommendations resulting from the cultural resource reconnaissance survey.

12. The introduction shall include but is not limited to the following: the purpose of the survey, delineation of the study boundaries, and a general statement on the nature of the study conducted.

13. The regional setting including environmental factors affecting the location of cultural resources and the known culture history should be briefly summarized.

14. The methodology used for data collection and analysis shall be described in sufficient detail for a reviewer to understand what was done and why. This shall include but not be limited to a discussion of surveying and sampling procedures, the types of data collected, artifact retrieval procedures, recording techniques, classificatory schemes, methods of chronological determination, and any special analytical methods and techniques used. Maps which show the area surveyed, locations of any test pits, and location of cultural resources recorded shall be included.

15. Typical soil profiles and drawings and/or clear photographs of any anomalies that are discussed in the report shall be included. Examples of standard forms used in recording and/or analyzing data shall be included.

Request for Proposals No. DACW49-79-R-0018

PART IISection F - Description/Specifications

16. There shall be a brief summary of the study findings and recommendations. It should be clear from this exactly what, if any, additional studies are recommended prior to construction of the proposed project. If there are no sites in the project area and no additional work is deemed necessary, a statement to this effect shall be included in the summary.

17. All references cited and/or utilized shall be listed in American Anthropological Association format. Contacts with other individuals shall also be cited.

18. Information shall be presented in textual, tabular, and graphic forms, whichever are most appropriate, effective, and advantageous to communicate necessary information. The Contractor shall give every consideration to the use of nontextual forms of presentation, particularly profile (cross section) drawings in combination with maps, to maximize the quantity and quality of information presented.

19. If the report is authored by someone other than the principal investigator, the principal investigator shall prepare the foreward describing the overall research context of the report, the significance of the work, and any other related background circumstances relating to the manner in which the work was undertaken.

20. The following items shall be included as appendices to the report: the vitae of the principal investigator and any consulting professionals, this Scope of Work, the research design submitted as a result of this procurement action, any letters of comment on the draft report from other agencies forwarded by the Contracting Officer, and the comments on the draft report offered by the Contracting Officer.

SUBMITTALS

21. The Contractor shall submit six copies of a double-spaced draft report within 60 calendar days after receipt of the Notice to Proceed. The Contracting Officer will provide the Contractor with comments on the draft report within 30 days after receipt of the draft. If for any reason this review period is not sufficient the Contracting Officer shall so notify the Contractor. The Contractor shall submit one original and 10 copies, single-spaced, of the final report, including appropriate revisions in response to the Contracting Officer's comments within 15 days of receipt of those comments.

22. Neither the Contractor nor his representatives shall release any sketch, photograph, report, or other material of any nature obtained or prepared under the contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer prior to the time of final acceptance of the report by the Government.

Request for Proposals No. DACW49-79-A-0018

PART II

Section F - Description/Specifications

23. The Contracting Officer will furnish the Contractor with a copy of the previous cultural resource survey report entitled "The Tonawanda Creek Watershed: A Reconnaissance Level Literature Search and Records Review", prepared by Warren Barbour and Kathleen Miller, the necessary project maps, and a letter of Introduction.

Request for Proposals No. DACW49-79-R-0018

PART II

Section H - Deliveries or Performance

1. PERIOD OF SERVICES

The Contractor shall complete all work and services, in strict accordance with Section F - Description/Specifications, within One Hundred Five (105) calendar days after date of receipt by him of the Notice to Proceed.

Request for Proposals No. DACW49-79-R-0018

PART II

Section I - Inspection and Acceptance

1. INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

Notwithstanding any other provision of this contract, inspection and acceptance will be made at (destination) point of delivery.

APPENDIX B

Vita

Curriculum Vitae

Albert Arch Dekin, Jr.

[PII Redacted]

Chairman, Department of Anthropology
Director, Public Archaeology Facility
Associate Professor of Anthropology
State University of New York at Binghamton
Binghamton, New York 13901

Telephone 607-798-2738 (Dept.)
607-798-4786 (PAF)

PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS

Archaeological Method and Theory
Cultural Resource Management
Intra-site Spatial Analysis
Archaeological Field Techniques
Research Management and Administration
Behavioral Modeling
Lithic Analysis
North America: Arctic; Northeast

EDUCATION

- 1971-72 Syracuse University, NSF sponsored American Association for the Advancement of Science Chautauqua-Type Short Course on "Primate Behavior and Ecology" conducted by Dr. Duane Rumbaugh, October and February.
- 1965-68 Michigan State University, Ph.D. in Anthropology, 1975.
- 1963 University of California at Los Angeles, Archaeological Field School, summer.
- 1961-65 Dartmouth College, AB with Distinction in Anthropology, 1965.

HONORS AND AWARDS

- 1977 Invited participant--National Park Service sponsored workshop on Management in Archaeology, Texas Tech University, May 1977, Lubbock.

AWARDS AND HONORS

- 1973 Invited participant, School of American Research Advanced Seminar on Pre-Dorset--Dorset Problems, February 1973, Sante Fe.
- 1965 Michigan State University, NDEA Title IV Fellowship, 1965-68.
- 1965 Dartmouth College, 1964-65, Rufus Choate Scholar.
- 1964 Dartmouth College, 1963-64, First Honor Group.

EXPERIENCE

- 1976 to present SUNY at Binghamton, Assistant Professor, 1976-79; Associate Professor, 1979 to present; Director, Public Archaeology Facility; Chairman of Department, 1978 to present; Acting Associate Dean of Arts and Sciences and of Harpur College for Administration, 1979.
- 1975-76 University of Alaska, Supervisory Archaeologist, Alyeska Archaeology Project, Institute of Arctic Biology.
- 1972-75 Empire State College, SUNY, Teaching Independent Study Students.
- 1968-76 SUNY College at Potsdam, Assistant Professor (awarded Tenure 1975) (on leave 1975-76).
- 1965-67 Michigan State University, Assistant Instructor (summers).
- 1964-65 Dartmouth College, Student Assistant.

COURSES TAUGHT

Cultural Resource Management, Policy and Procedures
 The Conduct of Archaeology in the Cultural Resource Management Framework
 The Archaeology of Northern and Eastern North America
 Introductory Anthropology
 Introduction to Archaeology, Method and Theory
 Principles of Archaeology
 Indians of North America
 Physical Anthropology
 Introduction to Archaeological Field Techniques
 Introduction to Archaeological Laboratory Techniques
 Indians of New York State, Past and Present (with Chief Lawrence P. Lazore--deceased)
 Human Sexuality
 Archaeology of North America
 Seminars: Problems in North American Archaeology
 Anthropology in Education
 Contemporary Issues in Physical Anthropology
 Archaeology of New York State
 Human Sexuality
 Arctic and Subarctic Archaeology

FIELD RESEARCH

- 1977 With Iroquois Research Institute; Field verification and evaluation of previous studies, New Melones Dam, Stanislaus River, California; for the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers.
- 1976-present Principal Investigator, Cultural Resource Surveys in Southern New York and the Northeast.
- 1976-present Director, Highway Salvage Program, SUNY at Binghamton.
- 1975 Archaeological Survey, salvage and surveillance in Section Four of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (Coldfoot to Yukon River), Alaska.
- 1973-74 Salvage Archaeology at Sackets Harbor Battlefield, New York.
- 1970-73 Director, Program in Field Archaeology, SUNY College at Potsdam, excavating Middle and Late Woodland sites, principally near Gouverneur and within the Robert Moses State Park near Massena, New York.
- 1969-74 Archaeological Survey of St. Lawrence County, New York, testing 22 sites (Archaic to Late Woodland).
- 1966-67 Pre-Dorset and Dorset sites in the vicinity of Frobisher Bay and Lake Harbour, Baffin Island, N.W.T., Canada, supported by a NSF Grant to Dr. Moreau Maxwell.
- 1965 Michigan State University, sites in lower Michigan (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Late Woodland).
- 1964 R.S. Peabody Foundation at Debert, Nova Scotia, assisting Mr. Douglas Byers.
- 1963-64 Preliminary Testing of a Woodland site on the Connecticut River, New Hampshire.
- 1963 UCLA Archaeological Survey, sites in Utah and California.

COLLEGE AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

- 1979-80 Faculty Senate (At Large member).
- 1979 Representative for New York State, Committee on Public Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology.
- 1974-78 American Society for Conservation Archaeology (Committee on Regional Meetings, 1976; Candidate for Presidency, 1977).
- 1978 Task Force on Interdisciplinary Doctoral Education.
- 1977-79 Committee on the University Environment (Chairman, 1979).
- 1976-77 Interdisciplinary Environmental Studies Committee.
- 1976-78 Graduate Committee, Department of Anthropology (Chairman and Director of Graduate Students, 1977-78).
- 1974-75 Co-Chairman (Facilities) 15th Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Anthropological Association.

COLLEGE AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES (Cont'd).

1974-75 Faculty Advisor, Anthropology Club.

1973-75 Chairman, Committee on Discretionary Salary Increments, School of Liberal Studies, 1973, 1974 and 1975.

1972-present New York Archaeological Council (Chairman, Committee on Legislative Planning 1973-74; Member, Executive Committee 1974; Chairman, Committee on Professional Standards 1974; President, 1978, 1979).

1971-73 Committee for the Five Year Plan for the Research and Demonstration Center.

1970 Committee on the Research and Demonstration Center (campus school).

1970-71 Executive Committee of the Faculty Assembly.

1970-71 Chairman, Business Affairs Committee of Faculty Assembly.

1969-71 Personnel Committee, Department of Anthropology-Sociology 1969-71.

1969-70 Chairman, Elections Committee of Faculty Assembly.

1969-70. SUNY College at Potsdam Chapter, American Association of University Professors (Treasurer 1969-70; Chairman, Committee "F" (Membership) 1969-70; Chairman, Committee "T" (Governance) 1969-70).

1969-71 Representative of Department to Faculty Assembly.

CONSULTING ACTIVITIES

1976-79 Consultant to Iroquois Research Institute: The State of the Art in Cultural Resource Management, 1976-77; New Melones Dam Project, 1977; A Research Design for the St. Francis Basin in Arkansas and Missouri, 1978.

1976-77 Consultant to New York Archaeological Council, reviewing reports from NYAC archaeological services contracts.

1976 Consultant to Gulf Interstate Engineering Company for Northwest Pipeline Corporation, preparing testimony for the Federal Power Commission regarding cultural resources along the proposed trans-Alaska gas pipeline route from Prudhoe Bay to the Canadian Border.

1974-75 Consultant to New York State Office of Historic Preservation, reviewing Environmental Impact Statements and evaluating potential threats to archaeological resources.

1974-75 Consultant for Archaeology, Environmental Impact Assessment Project, The Institute of Ecology, Washington, D.C.

1974, 1976 Editorial Consultant, Arctic and Alpine Research.

CONSULTING ACTIVITIES (Cont'd).

1974 National Project Center for Film and the Humanities, CUNY Graduate School, preparing materials for their program "The Identity Crisis".

1973- Consulting Archaeologist, New York State Office of Parks and Recreation, Salvage Archaeology at Sackets Harbor Battlefield.

present

1973, 1975, Canada Council, Reviewing Research Grant Applications.

1978, 1979

1971-72 Editorial Consultant, Arctic (The Journal of the Arctic Institute of North America).

1971-72 Teaching Anthropology in high schools, Bureau of Cooperative Educational Services, Franklin County.

1971-72 Man: A Course of Study Implementation Program.

1971 Man: A Course of Study Workshop, SUNY at Albany.

1971 Upward Bound Program, Saint Lawrence University.

MEMBERSHIPS IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Society for Conservation Archaeology
 Society for American Archaeology
 American Anthropological Association, Fellow
 Arctic Institute of North America, Associate
 Canadian Archaeological Association
 New York Archaeological Council
 Society for Historical Archaeology
 American Association for the Advancement of Science
 American Management Association

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Analysis of Pre-Dorset Cultural Materials from the Closure Site, near Lake Harbour, N.W.T., Canada.

Study of the Relationship between Climatic Change and Cultural Change in Arctic Prehistory.

Bibliography

- 1966 A Fluted Point from Grand Traverse County. The Michigan Archaeologist 12: 1: 35-36.
- 1967 The Closure Site: A Pre-Dorset Site on Southern Baffin Island. Paper presented to the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Ann Arbor. 4 May,
- 1968 Hypotheses on Cultural Interaction in the Eastern American Arctic. Paper presented to the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. 22 March. Grand Valley. Mimeographed.
- 1968 See citation of research Encyclopaedia Britannica Book of the Year 1968, p. 98.
- 1969 . Paleo-climate and Prehistoric Cultural Interaction in the Eastern Arctic. Paper presented to the 34th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. May. Milwaukee. Mimeographed.
- 1970 Paleo-climate and Paleo-ecology of the Eastern North American Arctic During its Occupancy by Man (2500 BC to date). Paper presented to the Third Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association. March. Ottawa. Mimeographed.
- 1970 Editor. Newsletter, New York Conference, American Association of University Professors (Spring 1970 issue).
- 1970 Brainwashing is Our Business. Alumni Bulletin. The State University College at Potsdam. Vol. 7 #6:7-9. November.
- 1971 Prehistoric Climatic Change and Human Ecology--Evidence from the Eastern Arctic. Paper presented at the 36th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Symposium on Late Pleistocene and Holocene Climatic Changes and Their Human Ecological Implications. 6 May. Norman, Oklahoma. Mimeographed.
- 1971 Robinson Bay I, 1971--a Progress Report. SUCP Archaeological Survey. 10 July. Mimeographed.
- 1971 Review: Akulivikchuk: A Nineteenth Century Eskimo Village on the Nushagak River, Alaska, by James W. VanStone. Fieldiana, Anthropology, Volume 60, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, 1970. Historical Archaeology 1971 Volume 5:125-126.
- 1971 Anthropology and the Public. Newsletter of the American Anthropological Association 12:9:Nov. (Newsletter correspondence).

- 1972 Review: Partners in Learning: A Child-Centered Approach to Teaching the Social Studies, by Lee Bennett Hopkins and Misha Arenstein. New York: Citation Press 1971. Journal of Teacher Education. 23(1):97-98.
- 1972 Review: Fort Chimo and Payne Lake, Ungava, Archaeology, 1965, by Thomas F. Lee. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Travaux Divers 16, Universite Laval, Quebec, 1967; Archaeological Discoveries, Payne Bay Region, Ungava, 1966, by Thomas E. Lee. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Travaux Divers 20, Universite Laval, Quebec, 1968; Archaeological Findings, Gyrfalcon to Eider Islands, Ungava, 1968, by Thomas E. Lee. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Travaux Divers, 27, Universite Laval, Quebec, 1969. American Anthropologist 75 (6):1501-1504.
- 1972 Climate and Culture in Greenlandic Prehistory: An Explicitly Scientific Approach. Paper presented at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association. Symposium on Prehistoric Climatic and Cultural Change in Eastern Canada and Adjacent Regions. 26 February, St. John's, Newfoundland. Mimeographed, in three parts.
- 1972 Forever Lost? Some Practical Responses to the Present Emergency in Archaeology. Man in the Northeast 4 (Fall):83-88.
- 1972 Climatic Change and Cultural Change--A Correlative Study from Eastern Arctic Prehistory. Polar Notes: Occasional Publication of the Stefansson Collection-Hanover, New Hampshire: Dartmouth College Library. No. 12, pp. 11-31.
- 1973 Systems Theory and Pre-Dorset--Dorset Archaeological Methodology: A search for Hypothetical Analogue Models from the Study of Other Systems. A Preliminary Paper prepared for the School of American Research Advanced Seminar on "Pre-Dorset--Dorset Problems." Santa Fe. 5-10 February.
- 1973 The Arctic. In: The Development of North American Archaeology: Essays in the History of Regional Traditions. Ed. by James E. Fitting. Anchor Press/Doubleday: Garden City. pp. 14-48.
- 1973 Elliptical Analysis: An Heuristic Technique for the Analysis of Artifact Clusters. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Anthropological Association, April.
- 1973 With Robert L. Ewing. The South Bank of the Saint Lawrence River Between Robinson Bay and Pollys Gut--1971, 1972, and 1973. The State University College at Potsdam, Archaeological Survey. Report of Archaeological Investigations, Number 1. An Occasional Paper of the Department of Anthropology, State University of New York College at Potsdam.

- 1973 Techniques for Recovering the Past: An Introduction to Archaeological Field Techniques. 20 minute 16 mm B/W sound film. Department of Educational Communications, SUNY College at Potsdam. (Shot sequences, script, narration and visual effects outline by Dekin).
- 1973 Reply to Lee. American Anthropologist 75(6):2040-2041.
- 1974 Preliminary Report One: The Fall, 1973, Archaeological Investigations at Sackets Harbor Battlefield, New York. Report to the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation. (16p.)
- 1974 Walkabout. In: The Identity Crisis. Ed. by Mereld D. Keys. pp. 123-131, 155-145. National Project Center for Film and the Humanities: New York.
- 1974 Preliminary Report Two: The Spring, 1974, Archaeological Investigations at Sackets Harbor Battlefield, New York. Report to New York State Office of Parks and Recreation. (19p.)
- 1974 The Walrus and the Polished Burin: A Possible Dynamic Duo from Eastern Arctic Prehistory. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting Society for American Archaeology, Washington, D.C. 3 May 1974.
- 1974 Testimony Before the New York State Public Service Commission involving mitigating the impact of Transmission line construction on archaeological resources.
Case 26573 (Prepared Testimony, cross-examination and Initial and Reply Briefs for the New York Archaeological Council)
Case 26529
Case 26680
- 1974 With William W. Chmurny. Produced a one minute television commercial "Advertising" the Anthropology Department and the college.
- 1975 Models of Pre-Dorset Culture: Towards an Explicit Methodology. Ph.D. Dissertation. Michigan State University.
- 1976 Elliptical Analysis: An Heuristic Technique for the Analysis of Artifacts Clusters. In: Eastern Arctic Prehistory: Paleoeskimo Problems. Ed. by Moreau S. Maxwell. Society for American Archaeology, Memoir No. 31, pp. 79-88.
- 1976 The Arctic Small Tool Horizon: A Behavioral Model of the Dispersal of Human Populations Into an Unoccupied Niche. In: Eastern Arctic Prehistory: Paleoeskimo Problems. Ed. by Moreau S. Maxwell. Society for American Archaeology, Memoir No. 31, pp. 156-163.

- 1976 Cultural Resource Managers: Changing Relationships and a Conflict of Values. American Society for Conservation Archaeology Newsletter 3(4):2-4.
- 1976 Review: Alaskan Pipe Dream. Time-Life Films, 1974. Science Books and Films 12(3):165.
- 1977 With Bernard W. Poirier, et al. Archaeological and Historical Investigations for Energy Facilities. A State of the Art Report. Prepared for the Federal Power Commission, under Contract FP-11076. Fairfax, Virginia: Iroquois Research Institute.
- 1977 Sites in the Ponanza Creek Valley: Sites in the Wiseman Area; Sites Opposite the Town of Wiseman. In: Pipeline Archaeology, Book I. John P. Cook, ed. pp. 300-463. Institute of Arctic Biology. University of Alaska.
- 1977 (With Raymond R. Howell) An Integrative Strategy for the Definition of Behaviorally Meaningful Archaeological Units. In: Pipeline Archaeology, Book I. John P. Cook, ed. pp. 181-256. Appendix II-1. Institute of Arctic Biology. University of Alaska (a revision of this paper is in press in Paleohistoria).
- 1978 Arctic Archaeology: A Bibliography and History. Garland Publishing, Inc. New York.
- 1978 (with Iroquois Research Institute) Predicting Cultural Resources in the St. Francis Basin: A Research Design. Prepared for the Memphis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Contract DACW66-78-C-0054). LC # 78-70348. 510pp.
- 1978 CRMBO In: Scholars as Managers, by Alice W. Portney, ed. Cultural Resource Management Studies. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. Interagency Archaeological Services Division. Department of the Interior. Washington. pp. 102-110.
- in press Spatial Theory and the Effectiveness of Site Examination in the Northeast. Paper presented at the 43rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Tucson, AZ. May, 1978. Symposium volume in preparation.
- in press Regional Research Design--A Necessity. Proceedings of a Conference on Northeast Archaeology. University of Massachusetts, Amherst. February, 1979.
- in press Predatory Archaeology: Territoriality and the Resource Base. Proceedings 1979. American Society for Conservation Archaeology, Volume 6. (Papers presented at the ASCA Symposium, 44th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Vancouver, BC. April, 1979.)
- in preparation (with Nina Versaggi and Ross McGuire) A Research Design for Cultural Resources in Central New York.

VITAE

[PII Redacted]

Name:

J. Terrence McCabe

Education:

Univ. of Notre Dame 1966 - 1970
B.A. received with a major in
sociology/anthropology
S.U.N.Y. Binghamton 1973 - 1978
M. A. received in Anthropology - 1976
A.B.D. - 1977
P.h.D. (expected) - 1979/1980

Areas of Concentration:

Ecological Anthropology
Arid Land Ecosystems
Archeology - prehistoric North America

Specific Areas of Academic
Interest :

Influence of Environmental Variation
on settlement pattern
Behavioral Response to Environmental
Perturbations

Academic Papers:

M.A. Thesis - " The Applicability
of the Niche Concept to Human
Populations".
" Environmental Analysis - The
Susquehanna and Mohawk Drainage
Systems". (concentrates on the
location of vegetal associations and
their potential for exploitation by
indigenous populations) On file
in the Public Archeology Facility,
S.U.N.Y. Binghamton
"Climax Environment of the Upper
Susquehanna River". On file in the
Public Archeology Facility, S.U.N.Y.
Binghamton

Publications: Public Archeology

"Front Street Bridge Excavations:
Phase I and Phase II Research,
Binghamton, New York "
New York State Museum and Science Service
and The Public Archeology Facility,
State University of New York at
Binghamton.

"U.S. 321 Archeological Survey : Final
Report "
Archeology Branch, Division of Archives
and History, North Carolina Dept. of
Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North
Carolina .

"Interstate 40 Archeological Survey :
Final Report "
Archeology Branch, Division of Archives
and History, North Carolina Dept. of
Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North
Carolina .

"Archeological Survey of the Tuscorora
Creek Bridge Replacement Impact Area "
New York State Museum and Science
Service and The Public Archeology
Facility, State University of New York
at Binghamton.

"Archeological Survey of the Troup's
Creek Bridge Replacement Impact Area "
with P. Snethkamp
New York State Museum and Science
Service and The Public Archeology
Facility, State University of New York
at Binghamton.

"Preliminary Archeological Survey of the
Tuscorora Creek "
New York State Museum and Science
Service and The Public Archeology
Facility, State University of New York
at Binghamton.

"Preliminary Archeological Survey of
Brakel Road, Broome County, New York "
with J. Knoerl
New York State Museum and Science
Service and The Public Archeology
Facility, State University of New York
at Binghamton.

Languages :

French (reading knowledge)
Temne (speaking ability - not a
written language)

Teaching and Research :

Teaching Assistant, 1976-1977
Responsibilities: conduct discussion
sections, occasional lectures and
grading for the Introductory Anthropology
Class

Research Assistant, 1974-1975
Responsibilities: environmental
assessment and reconstruction of the
climax vegetation of the Susquehanna
River Drainage

Research Assistant, 1973-1974
Responsibilities: correlation of
environmental variables with archeological
site locations along the Susquehanna
River

Employment :

Sept. 1978 - Dec. 1978
Title - Project Director
Responsibilities: Direct and supervise
fieldwork, lab analysis, coordination
of background studies, and preparation
of the final report of Phase I and
Phase II archeological investigations
for the Front Street Bridge Project.
Report submitted to the New York State
Museum and Science Service and The
Public Archeology Facility, SUNY
Binghamton
Supervisor: Dr. Albert Dekin

May 1978 - Sept. 1978

Title - Project Director

Responsibilities: Direct and supervise fieldwork, lab analysis, coordination of background studies, and preparation of final report for the " U.S. 321 Archeological Survey " and the " Interstate 40 Archeological Survey "

Reports submitted to the Archeology Branch, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Dept. of Cultural

Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina

Supervisor: Mr. Mark Mathis

May 1977 - Sept. 1977

Title - Field Director

Responsibilities: Direct and supervise all aspects of fieldwork on the " Blue Marsh Archeological Project "

Supervisor: Dr. Albert Dekin

July 1976 - Oct. 1976

Title - Crew Chief

Responsibilities: Direct and supervise survey and site examination phases of various small projects for the SUNY Binghamton Public Archeology Facility

Supervisor: Dr. Albert Dekin

July 1975 - Nov. 1975

Title - Crew Member (Environmental Research)

Responsibilities: Conduct research relating to the exploitation potential of vegetal associations as they would have occurred in the climax forest of the Susquehanna Drainage (in association with the I-88 Archeological Project

Supervisor: Dr. Margaret Weide

June 1974 - Sept. 1974
 Title - Crew Member
 Responsibilities: Regular archeological
 duties on the I-88 Archeological
 Project
 Supervisor: Dr. Margaret Weide

Jan. 1973 - June 1973
 Title - Crew Member
 Responsibilities: Regular archeological
 duties on a Hohokam mound site,
 Florence, Arizona
 Supervisor: Mr. James Ayers, Arizona
 State Museum

June 1970 - Sept. 1972
 Title - Agricultural Extension Worker
 (Peace Corps)
 Responsibilities: Formulation and
 development of agricultural improvement
 programs for T.M.S.D. Chiefdom,
 Sierra Leone, West Africa
 Supervisor: Mr. Kieth Russell

References :

Albert Dekin P.h.D.
 Dept. of Anthropology
 SUNY Binghamton
 Binghamton, New York

Mark Mathis
 Archeologist, Archeology Branch,
 Division of Archives and History,
 North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources
 Raleigh, North Carolina

Neville Dyson-Hudson P.h.D.
 Dept. of Anthropology
 SUNY Binghamton
 Binghamton, New York

Michael Little P.h.D.
 Dept. of Anthropology
 SUNY Binghamton
 Binghamton, New York

ALBERT PETER MAIR II

[PII Redacted]

EDUCATION 1976 to Present - Graduate Student in Anthropology
SUNY-Binghamton
Binghamton, New York 13901

B.A. May 1975 - State University College at Oswego
Oswego, New York 13126
Major: Anthropology
Graduated cum laude

Regents Diploma June 1971 - Clinton Central School
Clinton, New York 13323
Major: College Prep

WORK Albert A. Dekin Jr., Principle Investigator
EXPERIENCE Public Archaeology Facility
PAF SUNY-Binghamton
Binghamton, New York 13901

April 1980: Project Director - Batavia Reservoir Compound.
Batavia, New York.
Duties: Assumed duties of previous director
including field reconnaissance, surface and
subsurface, and structure evaluations for
NYSDHP.

March 1980: Field Director - Clinton Corn Gasline,
Montezuma, New York.
Duties: oversee field reconnaissance, surface
and subsurface for a NYSE&G gasline.

February 1980: Lithic Analyst - Mitigation, SUBi 672,
Owego, New York.
Duties: Develop groundstone classification
system. Develop attribute list for chipped
stone artifacts, focusing on debitage and
production technology and perform correlation
statistics for the 4 classes of chipped stone
recovered at the site.

November 1979- Project Director - Broome County Sewers, Phase I,
January 1980: Binghamton, New York.
Duties: Assumed duties of previous director.
Directed field reconnaissance, surface and
subsurface, of sewage treatment plant site,
update project maps, edit and type final report.

- September- November 1979: Crew Chief - Mitigation, SUBi 672, Owego, New York.
Duties: Lay out grid over portion of site to be mitigated. Oversee excavation of Transitional and Late Woodland site. Quality control of all forms to insure accuracy of recovered information. Excavation.
- September 1979: Project Director - PIN 6750.64, Schuyler County, New York.
Duties: Coordinate various phases of background research, direct archeological reconnaissance, surface and subsurface, photography, drafting, structure evaluation, and write-up of final report.
- August 1979: Project Director - PIN 3930.44, Onondaga County, New York.
Duties: Coordinate various phases of background research, direct archeological field reconnaissance, surface and subsurface, drafting, write-up of final report.
- July 1979: Project Director - PIN 6001.10 and 6001.11, Yates County, New York.
Duties: Coordinate various phases of background research, direct archeological field reconnaissance, surface and subsurface, and write-up of final report.
- June 1979: Crew Member - PIN 3027.28, Onondaga County, New York.
Duties: Archeological field reconnaissance, surface and subsurface observations.
- Crew Member - PIN 3021.09, Seneca County, New York.
Duties: Prehistoric Background , Archeological field reconnaissance, surface and subsurface, and direct Phase 4 testing.
- May 1979: Field Director - Broome County Sewers, Phase I, Binghamton, New York.
Duties: Direct field investigations, supervise personnel.
- October 1979: Crew Member - Broome County Sewers, Phase I, Binghamton, New York.
Duties: Archeological field reconnaissance, surface and subsurface.

April 1977: Research Assistant - PIN 6750.07, Chemung
County, New York.
Duties: Prehistoric Background Research.

OTHER Cynthia Irwin-Williams, Principle Investigator
Department of Anthropology
Eastern New Mexico University
Portales New Mexico

Summer '78, '77, '76: Assistant Crew Chief - Puerco River
Project, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Duties: Long and short range survey,
surface collection and test excavation
of Archaic and Pueblo sites, mapping,
and site report writing.

Summer 1977: Lithics Analyst - Salmon Ruin, Farmington,
New Mexico.
Duties: Rough sort of lithic materials into
raw material and implement categories and
computerizing this information.

Peter Pratt, Principle Investigator
Department of Anthropology
SUC at Oswego
Oswego, New York 13126

Fall 1975: Field Supervisor - Iroquoian site at Fort Drum,
Watertown, New York.
Duties: Instruction in excavation techniques
and excavation.

Crew Member - Archeological Survey Projects for
the Towns of Ilion, Mohawk, Lakeport, and Minetto,
and Yates and Ontario Counties.
Duties: Archeological field reconnaissance, surface
and subsurface.

Summer 1974: Field School, San Salvador, Bahamas.
Studied excavation techniques and performed
analysis of ceramic materials.

- PUBLICATIONS
- 1979 General Prehistory of the Finger Lakes Region. in
P.I.N. 3021.09, Victor T. Mastone, ed. Public
Archaeology Facility, SUNY-Binghamton.
- 1979 P.I.N. 6001.10 and 6001.11, Yates County. ed.
Public Archaeology Facility, SUNY-Binghamton.
- 1979 P.I.N. 3930.44, Onondaga County. ed.
Public Archaeology Facility, SUNY-Binghamton.

1979 P.I.N. 6750.64, Schuyler County. ed.
Public Archaeology Facility, SUNY-Binghamton.

RESEARCH Southwestern United States; Site and Region Abandonment
INTERESTS Lithic Technology; decision processes, individual style,
breakage, manufacture and use.
Experimental Archeology
C.R.M.

AWARDS Graduated cum laude, SUC at Oswego
Honor's Convocation, Dean's List, SUC at Oswego
Regents Scholarship
National Honor Society
Junior Rotarian

REFERENCES Available upon request.

DATE
COMPILED

5/25/80

Albert Peter Mair II
ALBERT PETER MAIR II

Michael P. Bailey

Business Address:

Drummers Pub Inc.
97 Main St.
Binghamton, NY 13905
(607) 722-7704

Education:

1977 to Present

State University of New York at Binghamton
Course work completed, B.A. in History,
concentration in 18th & 19th century America

June - July 1979

Field School, Town of Catherine Survey, Dept.
of Anthropology, State University of New York
at Binghamton

A.A. May 1977

Broome Community College, Binghamton, NY
Major: History

Professional Experience:

June - July 1980

Survey of the Upper Delaware River for the
National Park Service, Project Director Douglas
L. Bailey, Public Archaeology Facility, S.U.N.Y.
Binghamton
Responsibilities - Interview of residents for
historic and prehistoric information, architectural
analysis of historic structures, location and
mapping of historic and prehistoric sites, photo-
graphy

April - May 1980

Archaeological survey of the proposed New York
State Department of Transportation Bridge, Lowman NY,
Project Director John McKennae, Public Archaeology
Facility, S.U.N.Y. Binghamton
Responsibilities - Survey and testing of prehistoric
sites, Susquehanna River Valley

March 1980

Archaeological survey of the proposed New York
State Electric and Gas Co. pipeline, Montezuma NY,
Project Director Edward Curtain, Public Archaeo-
logy Facility, S.U.N.Y. Binghamton
Responsibilities - Survey and testing of prehistoric
sites, Montezuma Wildlife Refuge

December 1979

Data analyst for the preliminary report on the proposed transmission lines in central New Hampshire, Dickey-Lincoln Powerline Project
Responsibilities - Compilation of data for preliminary report

October - November 1979

Archaeological survey of the proposed Dickey-Lincoln transmission lines, New Hampshire, Project Director Robert Ewing, Public Archaeology Facility, S.U.N.Y. Binghamton
Responsibilities - Survey and testing of prehistoric sites, White Mountains, New Hampshire

September - October 1979

Archaeological survey of the proposed Army Corps of Engineers Dam, Batavia NY, Project Director Terrence McCabe, Public Archaeology Facility, S.U.N.Y. Binghamton
Responsibilities - Survey and testing of historic sites, interview of residents, photography and film processing

August 1979

Historic survey of the Owego Creek, Tioga County NY, Project Director Ross McGuire, Research Foundation, S.U.N.Y. Binghamton
Responsibilities - Survey and testing for 19th century Mill sites

January 1979 to Present

Assistant manager, Drummers Pub Inc.
Responsibilities - Bartender, purchasing, bookkeeping

Professional Papers:

1979

Contributor to the report for the Batavia Survey, prepared for the Army Corps of Engineers by Terrence McCabe, Project Director
Responsibilities - Coordination of historic survey, analysis of historic houses, film processing

In Progress

The Effect of State Financed Projects in the Development of Rural Areas: The Chenango Canal in 19th Century Binghamton, independent research under the direction of Ross McGuire, Research Foundation

Interests:

Historic Archaeology in North America, Cultural

Resource Management, 18th & 19th century American
history, Photography, Pioneering

References:

Available on request

Michael P. Bailey

Date compiled: 7/15/80

KAREN LEE JAVIS

ADDRESS:

Department of Anthropology
State University of New York at Binghamton
Binghamton, New York 13901

EDUCATION:

- M.A. 1978 State University of New York at Binghamton,
Binghamton, New York. Anthropology
- B.A. 1974 State University College at Brockport,
Brockport, New York. Anthropology

PRESENT STATUS:

Doctoral Candidate in Anthropology. State University of New
York at Binghamton.

RESEARCH INTERESTS:

Human evolution
Plio-Pleistocene hominidae
Taphonomy
Cultural and natural modification of bone

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS:

- 1974-75 S.U.N.Y. Graduate Assistant ship
1974-79 National Scholar Incentive Award
1970-74 New York State Regents Scholarship

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

- 1979 Teaching Assistant, Human Evolution, S.U.N.Y. at Binghamton
1978 Discovering Archaeology, PACE course, S.U.N.Y. at Binghamton
1977 Teaching Assistant, Introduction to Anthropology, S.U.N.Y.
at Binghamton

RESEARCH AND FIELD EXPERIENCE:

- 1979 Field Assistant for Dr. Pat Shipman, Department of Earth
and Planetary Sciences, Johns Hopkins University.
Research dealing with the effects of taphonomic events
on bones and teeth. Summer field season in Nairobi,
Kenya.

- 1979 Lab Assistant, Public Archeology Facility, S.U.N.Y at Binghamton.
- 1977 Crew Member, S.U.N.Y at Binghamton Archaeological Survey. Summer field season.
- 1976 Research Assistant for Dr. A. Smedley, Department of Anthropology, S.U.N.Y at Binghamton. Research dealing with the concept of race in physical anthropology.

LANGUAGE COMPETENCY:

Spanish- speaking and reading

PUBLICATIONS:

- 1979 (Co-author with P. Shipman, M. Leakey and W. Bosler)
Butchering of Giant Geladas at an Acheulian Site. MS.
- 1978 The Taphonomy of the South African Australopithecine Caves: A Re-interpretation. Unpublished Master's Thesis, State University of New York at Binghamton.
- 1977 Environment and Geology. IN S.U.N.Y at Binghamton Archaeological Survey. Highway Program, Onondaga County. N. Versaggi and P. Robinson eds. Submitted to N.Y. State Museum and Science Service. State Education Department. Pp. 11-16.
- 1977 Pleistocene Geology and Environment. IN S.U.N.Y at Binghamton Archaeological Survey. Highway Program, Oswego County. N.Versaggi and P. Robinson, eds. Submitted to N.Y. State Museum and Science Service. State Education Department. Pp.10-15.

Robert C. McGregor

PII Redacted

Education

January 1979 to present Doctoral Student in History
State University of New York at Binghamton
Binghamton, NY 13901

1974-1977 M.A. in History
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio 13126

1970-1974 B.A. in History
State University of New York at Oswego
Oswego, NY

1966-1970 Regents Diploma
Corning-Painted Post East High School
Corning, NY 14830

Work Experience

September 1979 to present Albert A. Dekin, Principal Investigator
Public Archaeology Facility, Department of Anthropology
State University of New York at Binghamton
Binghamton, New York 13901

Background Historian: Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Study (PIN 4037.15), Route 31, Rochester (June-August, 1980); Phase I Cultural Resources Study (PIN 6750.07), Elmira-Lowman (May-July, 1980); Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Delaware River National Park (October 1979-August 1980); Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Tonawanda Creek (September, 1979).

Statistical Analysis: Cultural Resources Survey, Dickey/Lincoln School Transmission (January, 1980).

Duties: Report Preparation and writing; field research at local historical societies, county offices, and related archives; some statistical analysis of environmental scoring tests.

July 1977 to September 1979 Held various jobs in the private sector to support my wife's college education.

September 1974 to July 1977 Dr. H.L. Oerter, Academic Advisor
Department of History
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio

Graduate Assistant and Teaching Fellow, Department of History.

Robert C. McGregor page 2

Duties: Assisted professors in the teaching of introductory history classes and in private research projects; gave lectures and taught a survey of American History, 1865 to the present.

Technical Reports

McCabe, J. Terrence (ed.)

1979 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Tonawanda Creek
 (with contributions by:) Robert C. McGregor
 Public Archaeology Facility, SUNY Binghamton

Ewing, Robert L. and Albert A. Dekin

1980 Dickey/Lincoln School Transmission . . . Supplement
 (with contributions by:) Robert McGregor, Jerold Pepper, and
 David Zepkin. Public Archaeology Facility, SUNY Binghamton

Bailey, Douglas and Robert McGregor, Compilers

1980 Preliminary Bibliography for the Upper Delaware Valley Project
 On File, Public Archaeology Facility, SUNY Binghamton

Dekin, Albert A., Principal Investigator

1980 Phase I Cultural Resources Study (PIN 6750.07), Elmira-Lowman
 Public Archaeology Facility, SUNY Binghamton

Research Interests

Nineteenth Century Economic Development in the Eastern United States;
inter-relationship of transportation and trade networks; settlement
patterns in late eighteenth century New York.

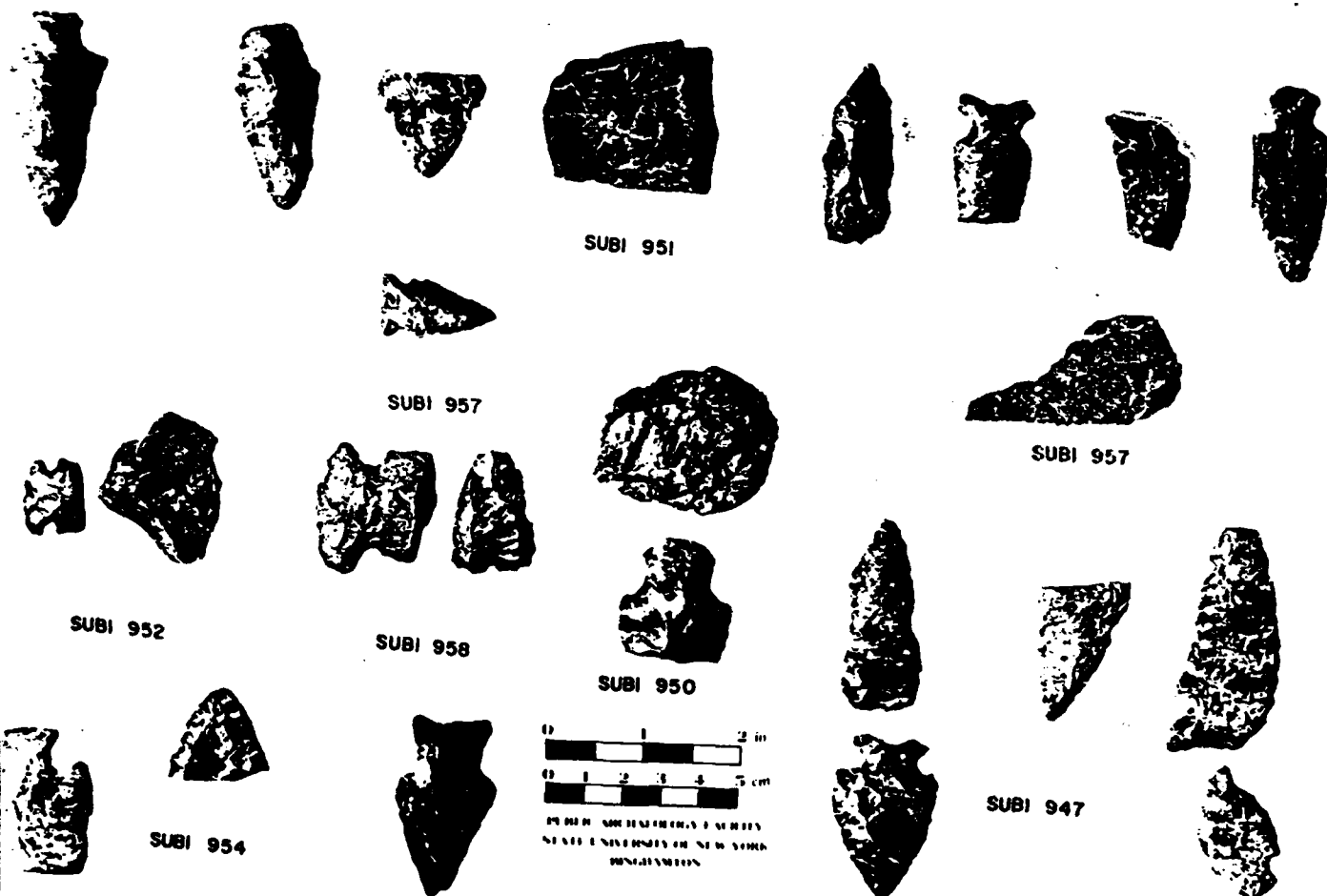
References

Dr. Walter E. Huggins, Department of History, SUNY-Binghamton, Binghamton
New York 13901.

Dr. Albert A. Dekin, Chairman, Department of Anthropology, SUNY-Binghamton,
Binghamton, New York 13901.

APPENDIX C

Photographs of Artifacts Found during Property Survey



APPENDIX D

Photographs of Artifacts from Private Collections



Walter Collection Site 948



PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY FACILITY



Department of Anthropology
State University of New York
Binghamton, New York 13902

Acomb Collection Site 948



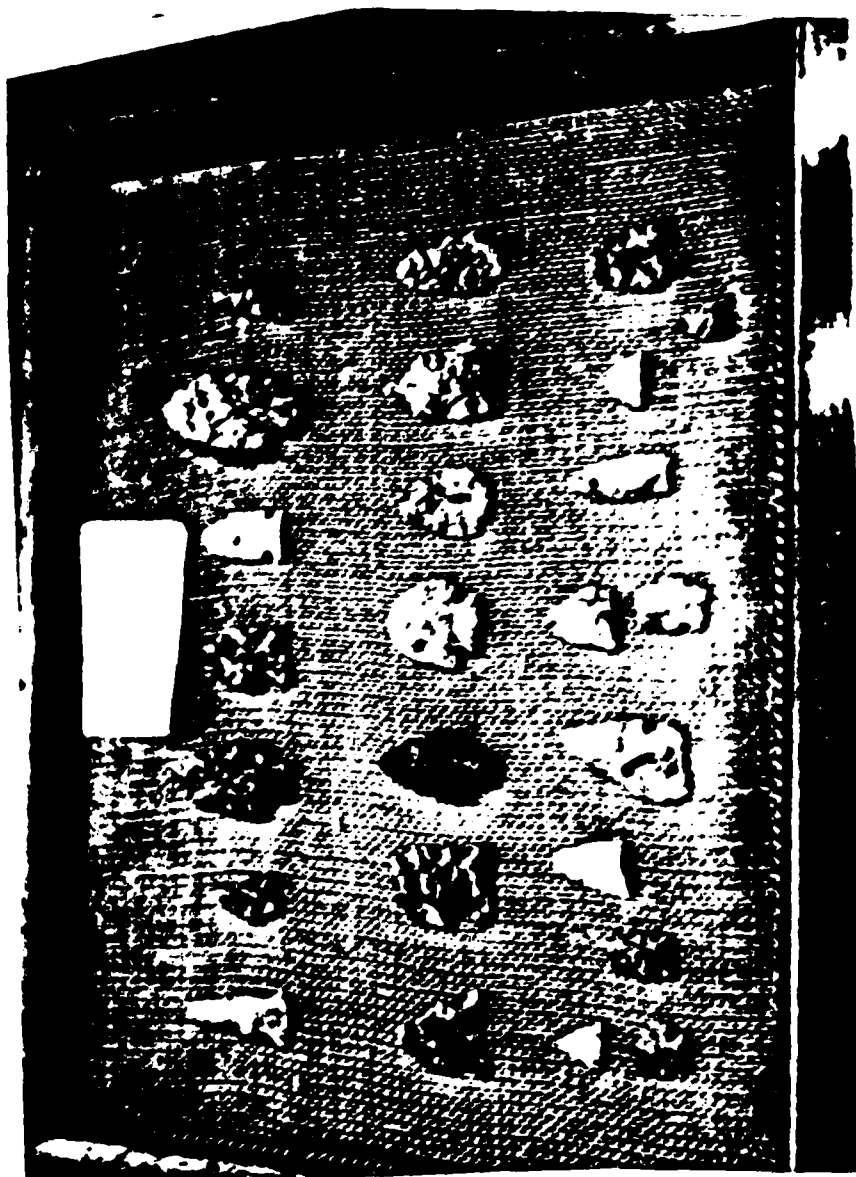
Acomb Collection

Site 948

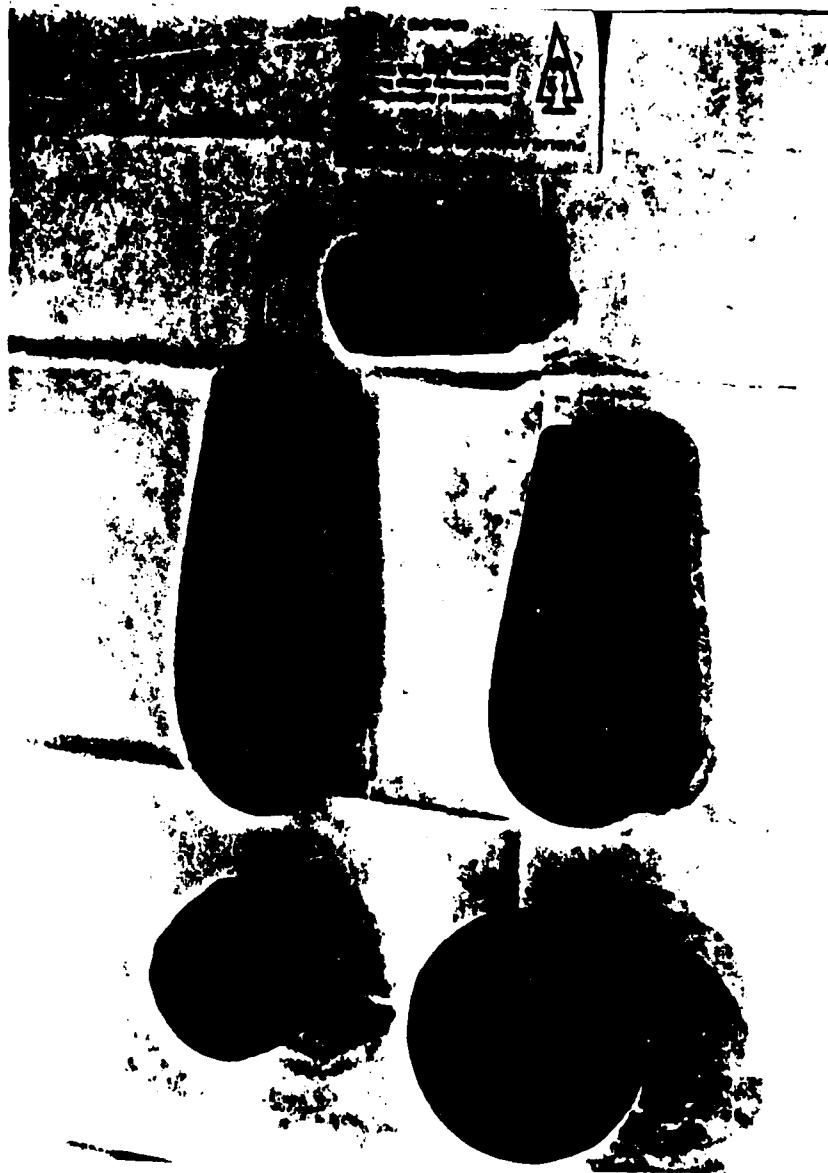


Acomb Collection

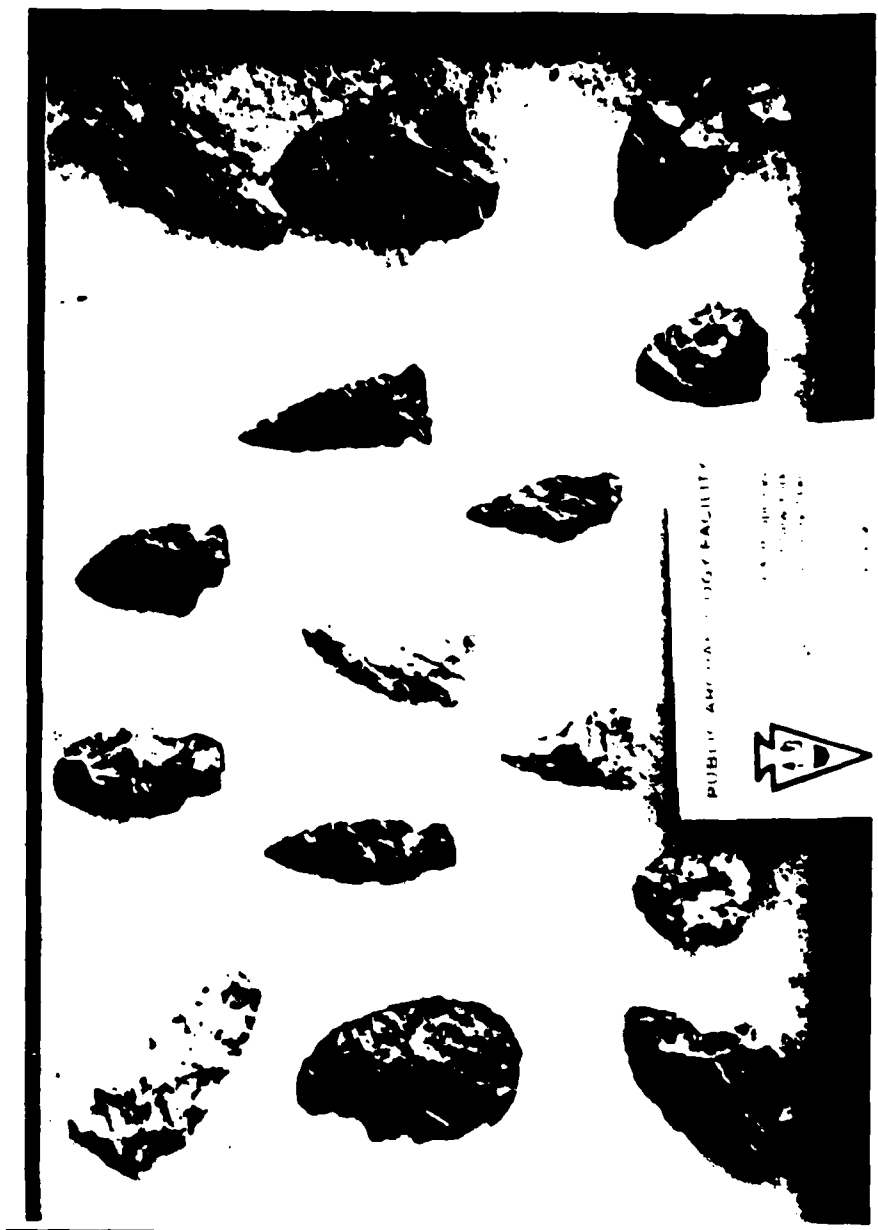
Site 948



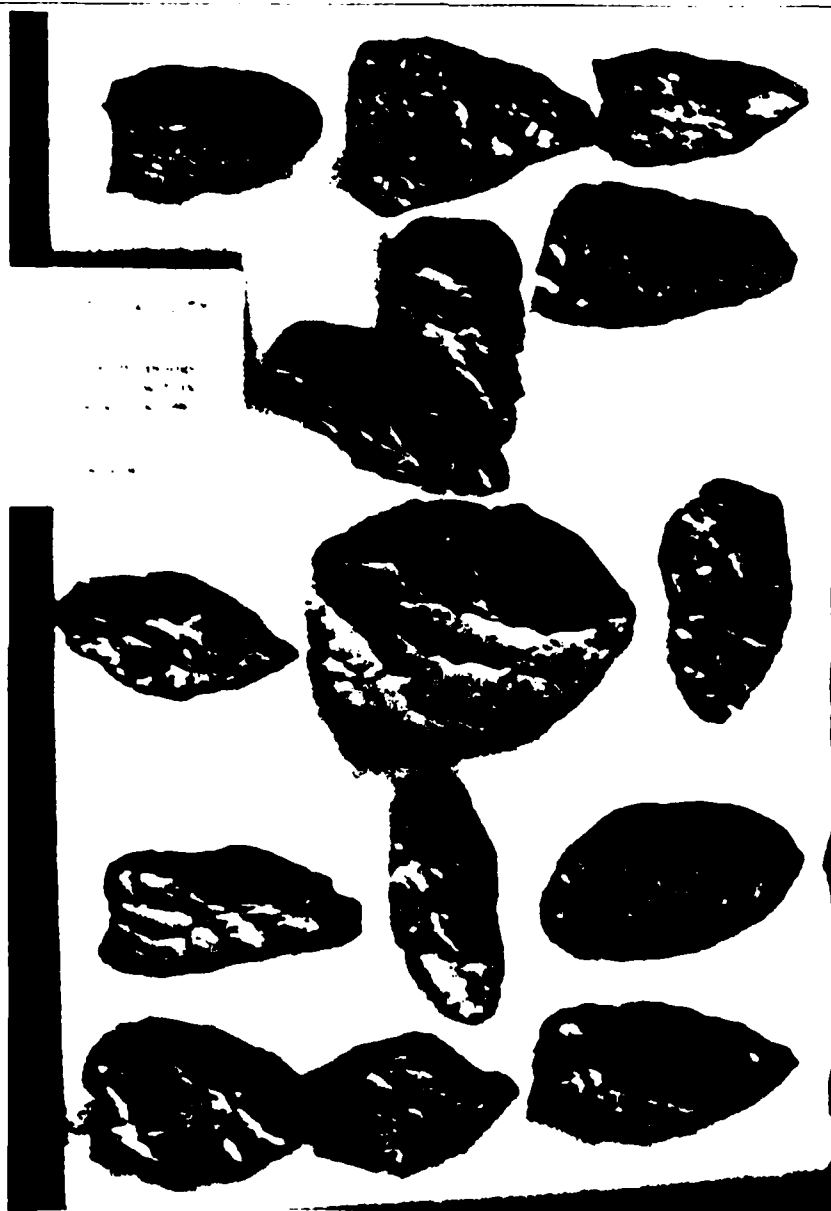
Grinnell Collection Site 949



Grinnell Collection Site 949



Waiter Collection Sites 948 & 949



Waiter Collection Sites 948 8949



Mahaney Collection Sites 948 & 949



Cook Collection Site 950



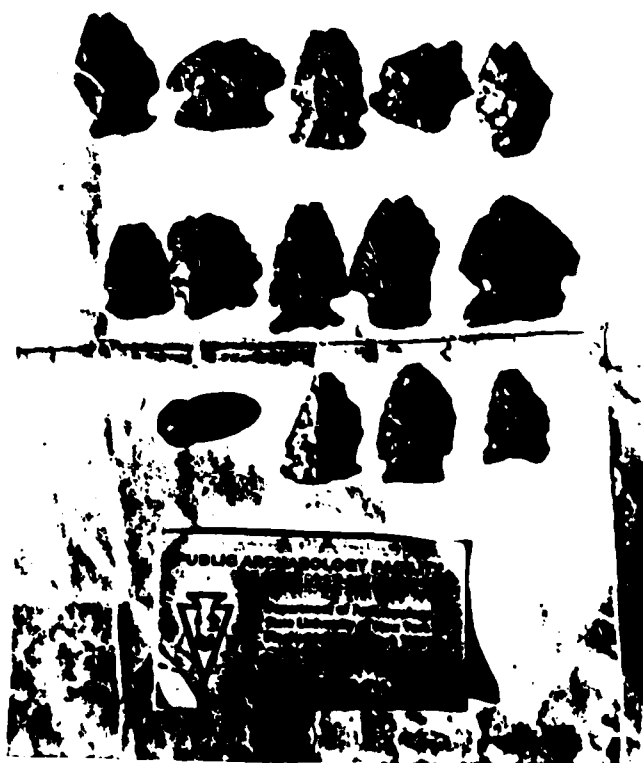
Gorecki Collection

Site 959



Gorecki Collection

Site 959



Gorecki Collection

Site 959



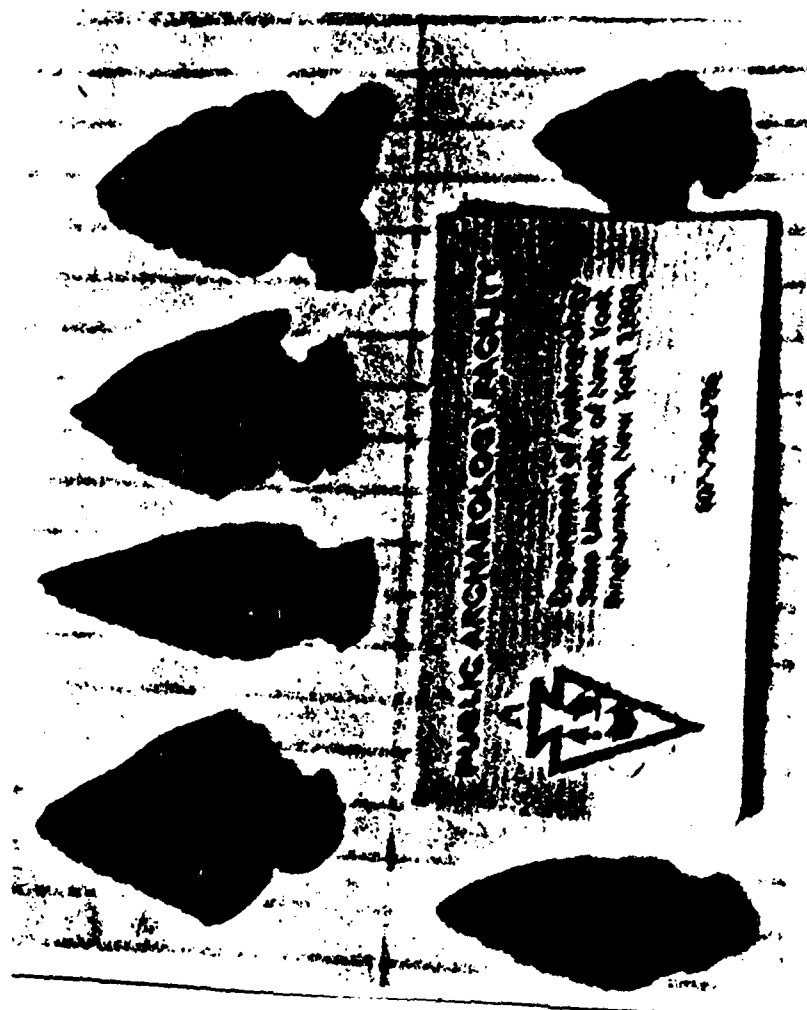
Gorecki Collection

Site 959



Gorecki Collection

Site 959



Kajawski Collection Site 959



Kajawski Collection

Site 959



Kajawski Collection

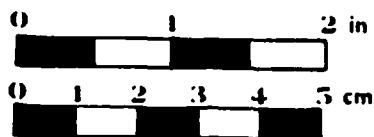
Site 959



Hensil Collection



Site 960

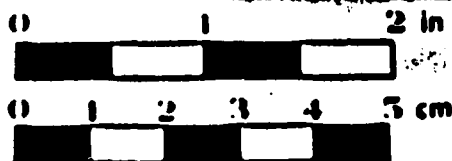


PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY FACILITY
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
BINGHAMTON

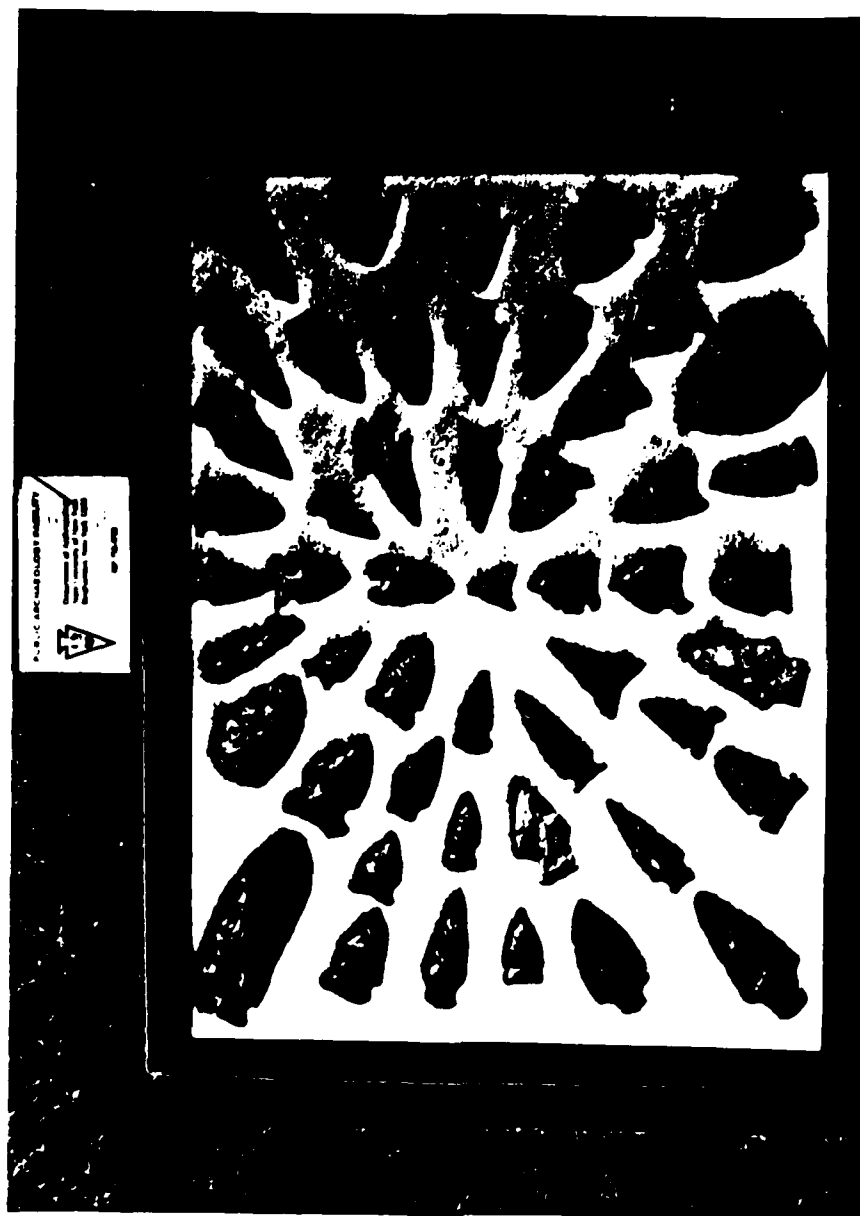


Hensil Collection

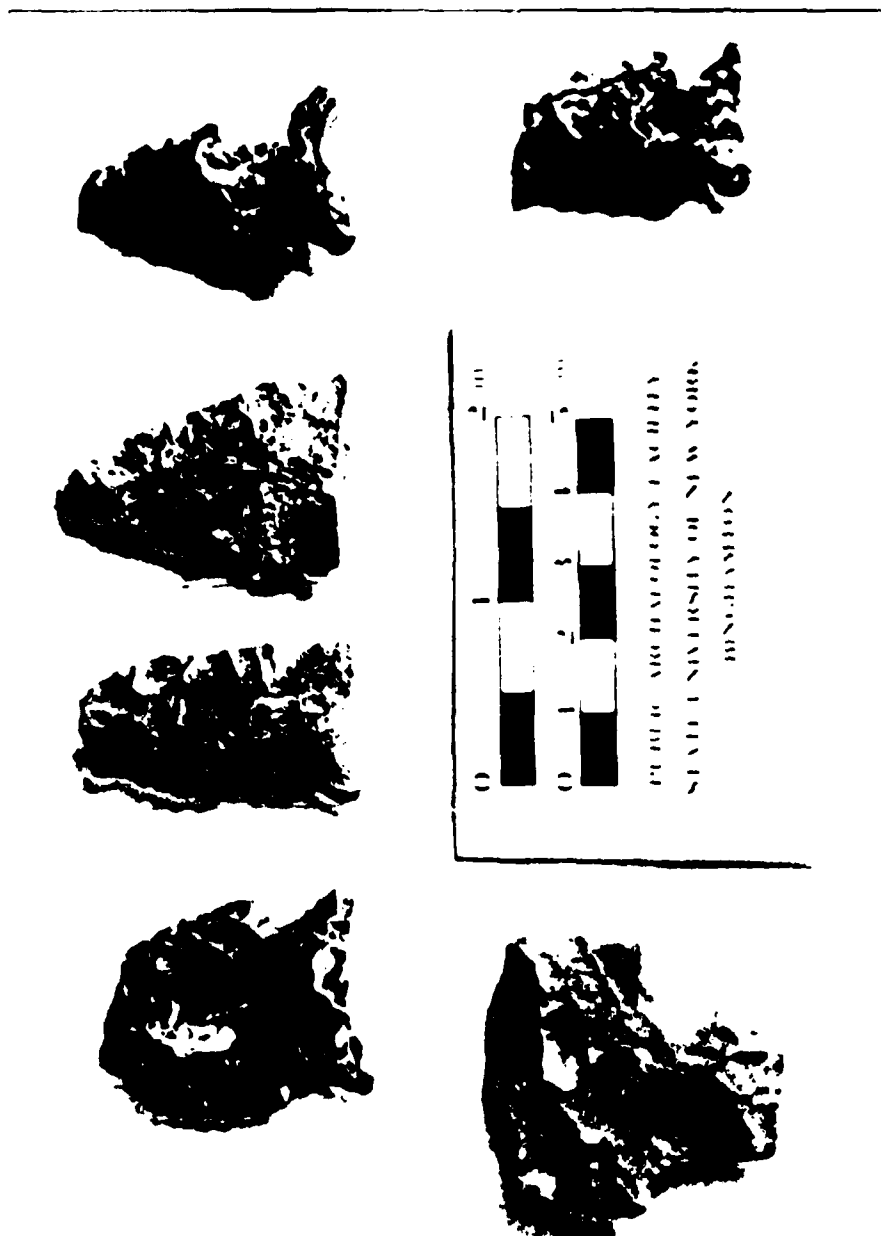
Site 960



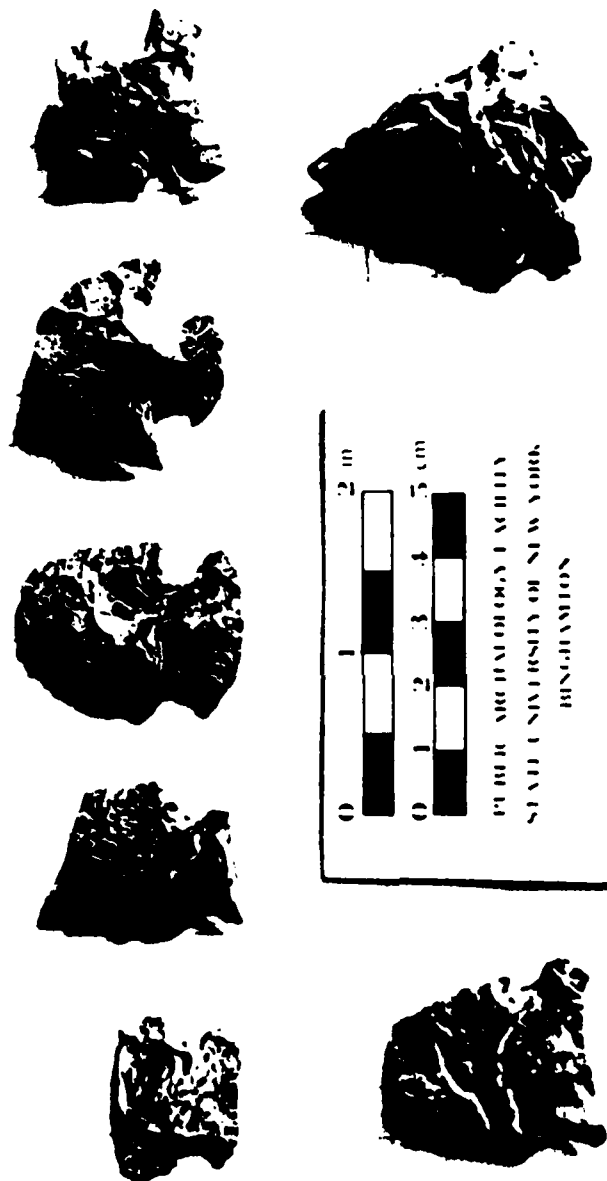
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STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
BINGHAMTON



Mahaney Collection Tonawanda Creek Area



Walter Collection Tonawanda Creek Area



Walter Collection Tonawanda Creek Area

APPENDIX G

Shovel Test Pit Records

SUNY BINGHAMTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN B-10 CREW 1-1-10
 T OR KM DATE 10/9/99
 PROP TRACT PAGE 1 OF 3

SA-SAND
 CL-CLAY
 OT-OTHER - describe
 BD & ED - beginning & ending
 depths

PZ-PLowZONE
 HU-HUMUS
 SI-SILT
 GR-GRAVEL

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
1	PZ-br subsoil	0	30cm	br sand cl	30	66				Yes	1 flake
2	PZ-br subsoil	0	35cm	br yellow cl	35	75				Yes	1 flake
3	br. sandst	0	24cm	br. br. clay	24	50				NO	
4	br. sandst	0	30cm	orange-br clay	30	70cm				NO	
5	PZ-br subsoil	0	25cm	orange-br clay	25	35				NO	
6	PZ-br subsoil	0	25cm	br. clay	25	50				Yes	4 flake found (6-25cm)
7	br subsoil	0	25cm	br. clay	25	50				Yes	1 flake possible feature
8	PZ-br subsoil	0	25cm	orange-br cl	25	50				NO	Possible feature
9	PZ-br subsoil	0	27cm	orange-br cl	27	35				NO	Possible flake
10	br. sandy soil	0	23cm	orange cl sand	23	30cm				NO	
11	PZ-br subsoil	0	30	orange br cl	30	50				NO	
12	PZ	0	20cm	br loamy clay	20	40				NO	
13	PZ	0	15cm	br loamy cl	15	35				NO	
14	PZ	0	15cm	br loamy cl	15	50				NO	
15	PZ	0	20cm	br loamy cl	20	45				NO	

SUNY BINGHAMTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN Bakaria CREW

T OR KM 1-1-10 DATE 10/9/1979

PROP TRACT 2 OF 3

PZ-PLowZONE
HU-HUMUS
SI-SILT
GR-GRAVEL

SA-SAND
CL-CLAY
OT-OTHER - describe
BD & ED - beginning & ending
depths

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
16	PZ	0	20	br loamy cl	20	45				NO	
17	PZ	0	15	br loamy cl	15	55				NO	
18	PZ	0	20	br loamy cl	20	45				NO	
19	PZ	0	20	br loamy cl	20	45	gr clay	45	55	NO	
20	HU	0	6cm	br loamy cl	6	45				NO	
21	HU	0	10cm	br loamy cl	10	45	gr clay	45	50	NO	
22	HU	0	10cm	br loamy cl	10	45	gr clay	45	50	NO	
23	HU	0	10cm	PZ	10	25cm	br loamy cl	25	50	NO	
24	PZ	0	30cm	br loamy cl	30	40				YES	in road wood at base on road
25	br sandy silt	0	30cm	br clayey silt	30	50cm				NO	
26	br sandy silt	0	35	yellow sandy clay	35	55				NO	
27	br sandy silt	0	20	yellow sandy clay	20	40				NO	
28	sandy br silt	0	30	br. s. clay	30	40				NO	
29	br sandy loam	0	12	br. s. clay	12	34	gray gravel	34	50	NO	

SUNYBINGHAMTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN Bathurst CREW

T OR KM 1-1-11 DATE 9/2/99
 PROP TRACT 1 OF 1

P2-PLOWZONE

HU-HUMUS

SI-SILT

GR-GRAVEL

SA-SAND

CL-CLAY

OT-OTHER - describe

BD & ED - beginning & ending depths

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
33	dr. sand	0	35cm				NO	
34	dr. br. clay	0	20cm	yellow clay	20	25	NO	
35	dr. br. clay	0	20cm	yellow clay	20	25	NO	
36	dr. br. clay	0	25cm	yellow clay	25	40	NO	
37	dr. br. silt	0	35cm	yellow br. clay	35	40	NO	
38	dr. br. silt	0	30cm	yellow br. clay	30	40	NO	
39	dr. br. silt	0	25cm	yellow br. clay	25	30	NO	
40	dr. br. silt	0	25cm	yellow br. clay	25	30	YES	1 seg. nail
41	dr. br. silt	0	20cm	yellow br. clay	20	30cm	NO	
42	dr. br. silt	0	20cm	yellow br. clay	20	30cm	NO	
43	dr. br. silt	0	25cm	tan sand	25	55cm	NO	
44	P2	0	30	br. sandy clay	30	50cm	NO	

PROJECT OR PIN	CREW
BATJIC	

T OR KM

PROP TRACT

CREW

DATE -

PAGE 1 OF 1

PZ-~~PL~~OWZONE

HU-HUMUS

THIS-IS

GR-GRAVEL

SA-SAND

CL-CLAY

OT-OTHER - describe

BD & ED - beginning & ending depths

[illegible]

PROJECT OR PIN Backside

PROJECT OR
T OR KM
PROP TRACT

T OR KM

PROP TRACT

CREW

DATE:

PAGE -

PZ-PLowZone

HU-HUMUS

THIS IS

CR-GRAVEL

SA-SAND

CL-CLAY

OT-OTHER - describe

BD & ED - beginning & ending depths

[illegible]

SUNY BINGHAMTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN Bataavia CREW

T OR KM 15-1-39 DATE 10-9-79

PROP TRACT 1 OF 2

PZ-PLowZONE
HU-HUMUS
SI-SILT
GP-GRAVEL
SA-SAND
CL-CLAY
OT-OTHER - describe
BD & ED - beginning & ending
depths

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
67	lt br. sa.	0	30cm	tan sa.	30	40cm				NO	
68	br. sa.	0	35cm	lt. br. sa.	35	40cm				NO	
69	dk br. sa. silt.	0	35cm	red br. sa. silt.	35	40cm				NO	
70	dk br. sa. silt.	0	20cm	dk br. silty sa.	20	40cm				NO	
71	dk br. sa.	0	30cm	red-br sa.	30	40cm				NO	
72	dk br. sa. silt.	0	35cm	red-br sa. silt.	35	40cm				NO	
73	br. sa. silt.	0	25cm	gray-br silt.	25	40cm				NO	
74	br. silt.	0	35cm	lt br. silt.	35	45cm				NO	
75	br. sa. silt.	0	30cm	silty clay	30	40				NO	
76	br. sa. silt.	0	35	gr-br. sa. cl.	35	55				NO	
77	br. sa. silt.	0	25	br. silt alt w/ sa.	25	65				NO	
78	br. sa. silt.	0	15	light br. sa. w/ mott.	15	40				NO	
79	dk br. sa. silt.	0	35	red-br sa. silt.	35	45				NO	
80	gray sa. cl.	0	25	tan. silty sa.	25	60				NO	
81	br. sa. silt.	0	25	gr-br sa. silt.	25	60				NO	

SA-SAND
CL-CLAY
OT-OTHER ~ describe
BD & ED - beginning & ending depths

PZ-PLOWZONE
HU-HUMUS
SI-SILT
GR-GRAVEL

CREW

Batman

PROJECT OR PIN

T OR KM

T OR KM

DATE _____

DATE 10-9-74

PAGE _____ OF _____

ॐ

[illegible]

SUNY BINGHAMTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN B-10-10 CREW 10-11-75
 T OR KM 10-11-75 DATE 10-11-75
 PROP TRACT 10-11-75 PAGE 2 OF 22

PZ-PLOWZONE
 HU-HUMUS
 SI-SILT
 GR-GRAVEL
 SA-SAND
 CL-CLAY
 OT-OTHER - describe
 BD & ED - beginning & ending
 depths

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
108	br. sa. silt	0	30cm	orange sa. clay	30	40cm				N0	
109	br. sa. silt	0	30cm	yellow br. sa. cl	30	40cm				N0	
110	br. sa. silt	0	35cm	yellow br. sa. cl	35	45cm				N0	
111	br. sa. silt	0	30cm	yellow br. sa. cl	30	40cm				N0	
112	br. sa. silt	0	30cm	yellow sa. silt	30	40cm				N0	
113	br. sa. silt	0	35cm	orange sa. clay	35	40cm				N0	
114	br. sa. silt	0	30cm	yellow sa. clay	30	40cm				N0	
115	br. sa. silt	0	30cm	yellow sa. clay	30	40cm				N0	
116	br. sa. silt	0	35cm	yellow br. sa. cl	35	45cm				N0	
117	br. sa. silt	0	30cm	yellow sa. clay	30	40cm				N0	
118	br. sa. silt	0	30cm	yellow sa. clay	30	40cm				N0	
119	br. sa. silt	0	35cm	yellow br. sa. cl	35	45cm				N0	
120	br. sa. silt	0	30cm	yellow sa. silt	30	40cm				N0	
121	br. sa. silt	0	30cm	yellow sa. cl	30	40cm				N0	
122	br. sa. silt	0	20	yellow br. sa. cl	20	30cm				N0	

SUNBYNGHAMTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN Bathua CREW
T OR KM
PROP TRACT 18-1-25 DATE 10-11-79 PAGE 1 OF 2

PZ-PILOWZONE
HU-HUMUS
SI-SILT
GR-GRAVEL
SA-SAND
CL-CLAY
OT-OTHER - describe
BD & ED - beginning & ending
depths

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
93	br. sa. silt.	0	35 cm	yellow br. silt.	35	45 cm				NO	
94	br. sa. silt.	0	25 cm	black organic silt	25	30 cm	yellow br. silt.	35	40	?	Possible F.C.R.
95	br. sa. silt.	0	30 cm	yellow br. silt.	35	45 cm				NO	
96	br. sa. silt.	0	30 cm	yellow br. sa. silt.	30	40 cm				NO	
97	br. sa. silt.	0	30	yellow br. sa. silt.	30	40 cm				NO	
98	br. sa. silt.	0	30 cm	yellow br. sa. silt.	30	40 cm				NO	
99	br. sa. silt.	0	30 cm	yellow sa. cl.	30	45 cm				NO	
100	br. sa. silt.	0	25 cm	black silt loam	25	30 cm	yellow mottled	30	40 cm	NO?	
101	br. sa. silt.	0	20 cm	yellow br. sa. silt.	20	30 cm				NO	
102	gray br. sa. silt.	0	20 cm	yellow sa. clay	20	25 cm				NO	
103	br. sa. silt.	0	30 cm	yellow sa. clay	30	40 cm				NO	
104	br. sa. silt.	0	30 cm	orange sa. clay	30	40 cm				NO	
105	br. sa. silt.	0	30 cm	orange sa. clay	30	40 cm				NO	
106	br. sa. silt.	0	35 cm	orange clay	35	40 cm				NO	
107	br. sa. silt.	0	20	orange sa. clay	20	30 cm				NO	

SUNBYINGHAMTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN BATAVIA CREW
 T OR KM
 PROP TRACT 19-1-26 DATE 10/10/79 OF 3

PZ-PLowZONE
 HU-HUMUS
 SI-SILT
 GR-GRAVEL

SA-SAND
 CL-CLAY
 OT-OTHER - describe
 BD & ED - beginning & ending
 depths

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
126	br sa loam	0	40	lt br sa cl	40	60				NO	
127	br sa loam	0	35	lt br sa cl	35	58				NO	
128	br sa loam	0	38	lt br sa cl	38	62				NO	
129	br sa loam	0	40	lt br sa cl	40	65				NO	
130	br sa loam	0	41	lt br sa cl	41	59				NO	
131	br sa loam	0	35	lt br sa cl	35	62				NO	
132	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa si	30	45				Yes	2 SLAKES
133	br sa loam	0	35	lt br sa si	35	50				NO	
134	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa cl	30	50				Yes	1 SLAKE
135	br sa loam	0	33	lt br sa si	33	55				NO	
136	br sa loam	0	31	lt br sa cl	31	60				NO	
137	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa si	30	45				Yes	2 SLAKES
138	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa si	30	45				Yes	2 SLAKES
139	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa si	30	50				Yes	1 SLAKE possible grading
140	br sa loam	0	25	lt br sa si	25	50				Yes	1 SLAKE

SUNYBINGHAMTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN Bataunia CREW
 T OR KM DATE 10/10/79
 PROP TRACT 18-1-26 PAGE 2 OF 3

PZ-PLowZONE
 HU-HUMUS
 SI-SILT
 GR-GRAVEL

SA-SAND
 CL-CLAY
 OT-OTHER - describe
 BD & ED - beginning & ending
 depths

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
141	br sa loam	0	29	lt br sa se	29	50				00	
142	br sa loam	0	42	lt br sa se	42	60				yes	13 flakes
143	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa se	30	45				yes	piece F.C.R.
144	br sa loam	0	45	lt br sa se	45	55				yes	3 flakes
145	br sa loam	0	33	lt br sa se	33	60				No	
146	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa se	30	57				No	
147	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa se	30	50				yes	1 flake
148	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa se	30	45				yes	3 flakes
149	br sa loam	0	45	lt br sa se	45	55				yes	1 flake
150	br sa loam	0	37	lt br sa se	37	60				No	
151	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa se	30	49				No	
152	br sa loam	0	30	lt br sa se	30	50				yes	1 flake
153	br sa loam	0	50	lt br sa se	50	60				yes	5 flakes
154	br sa loam	0	60	lt br sa se	60	70				yes	7 flakes
155	br sa	0	38	lt br sa se	38	55				No	

SUNBYINGHAMTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN Bakawia CREW
T OR KM DATE 10-11-79
PROP TRACT 19-1-33 PAGE 1 OF 2

PZ-PILOWZONE
HU-HUMUS
SI-SILT
GR-GRAVEL
SA-SAND
CL-CLAY
OT-OTHER - describe
BD & ED - beginning & ending
depths

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
166	dk-br loam	0	40 cm	yellow clay	40	43 cm				Yes	1 flake
167	dk-br loam	0	30 cm	yellow sa clay	30	45 cm				No	
168	dk-br loam	0	30 cm	yellow clay	30	36 cm				No	
169	gr-br sa silt	0	30 cm	yellow sa clay	30	36 cm				No	
170	gr-br sa silt	0	30 cm	yellow sa clay	30	36 cm				No	
171	br sa silt	0	50 cm	yellow sa	50	65 cm				Yes	4 flakes on surface
172	refilled due to standing water			standing water						No	
173	dk br sa loam	0	50 cm	yellow sa clay	50	60 cm				No	
174	br silt	0	10 cm	standing H ₂ O						Yes	1 flake
175	br sa silt	0	20 cm	yellow sa clay	20	30 cm				No	
176	br silt	0	10 cm	standing H ₂ O						No	
177	br silt	0	20 cm	yellow sa clay	20	30 cm				No	
178	br silt	0	20 cm	yellow sa clay	20	30 cm				No	
179	br silt	0	20 cm	yellow sa clay	20	30 cm				No	
180	br silt	0	20 cm	yellow sa clay	20	30 cm				No	

PROJECT OR PIN BATWIA CREW _____
T OR KM _____ DATE 10-11-79
PROP TRACT _____ PAGE 2 OF 2

PZ-PLWZONE
HU-HUMUS
SI-SILT
GR-GRAVEL

SA-SAND
CL-CLAY
OT-OTHER - describe
BD & ED - beginning & ending
depths

[illegible]

SUNY BINGHAMTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN Bathania CREW
T OR KM
PROP TRACT 19-1-38.2 DATE 10-10-79 PAGE 1 OF 2

PZ-PLowZONE
HU-HUMUS
SI-SILT
GR-GRAVEL
SA-SAND
CL-CLAY
OT-OTHER - describe
BD & ED - beginning & ending
depths

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
186	br. sa. silt.	0	40cm	yellow sa. silt.	40	50cm				Yes	3 flakes, 2 pieces historic ceramics
187	br. sa. silt.	0	35cm	yellow sa. silt.	35	45cm				Yes	1 flake, 1 piece historic ceramics
188	br. sa. silt.	0	40cm	yellow sa. silt.	40	50cm				Yes	1 piece historic ceramics
189	br. sa. silt.	0	45cm	yellow sa. silt.	45	55cm				Yes	1 flake
190	br. silty clay	0	35cm	sandy (ash?) loam	35	40cm	yellow sa. silt.	40	45cm	NO	
191	br. silty clay	0	40cm	reddish-yellow silt.	40	50cm				Yes	1 piece historic ceramics
192	br. silty clay	0	45cm	yellow sa. silt.	45	55cm				NO	
193	gray-br. clay	0	55cm							NO	
194	br. sa. silt.	0	25cm	orange sa. cl.	25	35cm				Yes	6 flakes, 1 historic hinge
195	br. sa. silt.	0	20cm	yellow sa. silt.	20	30cm				Yes	6 flakes (possibly 1 shell)
196	br. sa. silt.	0	20cm	yellow sa. clay	20	30cm				Yes	shell, 2 flakes, 1 historic piece of metal
197	br. sa. silt.	0	20cm	yellow sa. silt.	20	30cm				Yes	4 flakes
198	br. sa. cl.	0	35cm	br. gray sa. cl.	35	55cm				NO	
199	br. sa. cl.	0	~35cm	gr-br. clay-mud	35	55				NO	
200	br. sa. silt.	0	35cm	yellow sa. silt.	35	50cm				Yes	1 flake

SUNBYNGHANTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD

PROJECT OR PIN Batavia CREW

T OR KM DATE 10-10-79

PROP TRACT 19-1-38.2 PAGE 2 OF 2

PZ-PLowZONE
HU-HUMUS
SI-SILT
GR-GRAVEL

SA-SAND
CL-CLAY
OT-OTHER - describe
BD & ED - beginning & ending depths

STP NO	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	SOIL	BD	ED	CM	COMMENTS
201	br. ss silt	0	25cm	yellow ss silt	25	70cm				YES	7 flakes
202	br. ss silt	0	25cm	yellow ss silt	25	70cm				YES	9 flakes
203	br. ss silt	0	25cm	gr-br clay	25	30cm				YES	2 flakes
204	br. silt	0	38cm	orange-br silt	38	45cm				NO	1 piece of bone
205	br. silt	0	30cm	orange ss silt	30	50cm				YES	2 flakes
206	br. silt	0	30cm	orange ss silt	30	50cm				NO	
207	br. silt	0	30cm	orange ss silt	30	50cm				NO	
208	br. ss silt	6	35cm	orange ss silt	35	40cm				YES	4 flakes
209	br. ss silt	0	30cm	orange-br silt	30	40cm				YES	1 flake
210	br. cl. silt	0	30cm	orange-br. cl. silt	30	40cm				NO	
211	br. ss silt	0	33	orange br. ss	33	45				NO	
212	br. ss silt	0	30	orange br. ss	30	40				NO	
213	br. ss silt	0	35	orange br. ss	35	50				NO	